ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,047—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 P.M. 1894.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	28th April.
B.I. HIMALAYA	3808	2000	R. G. Murray	5th May.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4112	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	28th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	3013	1063	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4196	800	G W Atkinson	29th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.I. MASSILIA	4809	1000	L. M. Wibmer	13th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5065	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

May 2nd	May 16th	May 30th
June 13th	June 27th	July 11th	July 25th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th April, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 320	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.
INDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste and St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
CLYDE	C. Bellen	2,968	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Lascoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, about 20th April, 2nd May and 30th May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th May.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
C. BARBORO, Agent.
Apollo House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 9, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

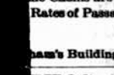
DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
.....	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies only thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
The Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 6, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Ports, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and other Continental Ports and Cities.
REGISTERED PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied for any part of the World to India.
CIRCULAR NOTES, COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, also of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
FOREIGN COINS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Monthly Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
ANNUITIES, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 24th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 26th April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 27th April, or on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 26th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

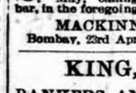
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th May, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd April, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

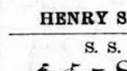
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

S. S. "RAMORE HEAD."



S.S. "RAMORE HEAD" will LEAVE for AMSTERDAM on or about 10th May.
Has First-class Accomodation for a few passengers. For Rates and other particulars, apply to
JOHN M. HEYN & Co., Agents,
78, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY HOSIERY.

AGENTS:

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CLOTHED WITH CELLULAR AIR.

SHIRTS.

DAY— OUR OWN
DRESS— SUPERIOR
TENNIS— MAKE.
FROM Rs. 4-8 Each.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED" SHIRT-MAKERS.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

CHOICE SUMMER WINES.

EXHILARATING! SUSTAINING!!

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
BURGUNDIES	Chambertin	42 12	22 8	47 8	25 0
	Pomard	32 8	18 0	36 8	20 0
	Macon	30 8	17 0	34 0	19 0
	Beaune	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
	Chablis	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
	Rich Sparkling red	pints only 31 0		...	34 8
STILL AND SPARKLING HOCKS	Johannesberg	59 8	32 0	66 8	36 0
	Leibfraumilch	53 0	28 0	59 0	31 8
	Nierstein	40 4	20 12	45 0	23 8
	Hochheim	35 0	18 0	39 0	20 0
	Steinwein	39 4	...	44 0	...
	Geisenheim	27 8	14 8	31 0	16 4
	Laubenheim	28 0	15 0	31 8	16 12
	Oppenheim	26 0	14 8	29 0	16 4
	Sparkling Hock	58 0	27 0	64 8	30 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES AND SAUTERNES	Fine Sparkling	46 0	25 0	51 8	28 0
	Superior Sparkling	48 0	27 0	53 8	30 0
	Finest Nonpareil	50 0	31 0	56 0	34 8
	Sauterne	25 10	14 8	28 8	16 4
	Barsac	28 0	15 12	31 8	17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR

ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

"IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY."

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY "THE SQUARE BOTTLE."

THE success of NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY has attracted competitors, who apparently deem it wise, in order to sell their goods, to imitate the get-up of our Friend's Whisky. See the *Sportsman's* Newspaper as to the merits of the Genuine N. J. "Squares," and write us for Samples, sending P. O. O. for value of same. Price Rs. 35-8 per Case.

CHAMPAGNE,

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE, "1884," Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest. TRY IT!!

CHAMPAGNE.

SAUMUR

M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, especially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles,

KÜPPER'S PILSENER

HAS OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION,
GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

N.B.—Above PRICES are INCREASED 7½ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. H. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

AWARDED FOR

THE FOLLOWING

SPECIALITIES.

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

		Rs.	as.
Duke of Connaught	per 100	4	0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners)	"	3	0
Alpha (very mild)	"	2	8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

			Rs.	as.
Rothschilds	per box of	25	Rs. 12	8
Reg. Principe	"	25	" 10	0
Reg. Reina	"	25	" 7	8
Trabucos	"	25	" 3	4
Caliope	"	50	" 6	0
Damas	"	100	" 10	0
Romeo Y Jullietta	"	50	" 5	8
Hidalgas	"	100	" 10	0
* Cores	"	25	" 5	0
Carolina	"	100	" 8	0
Delice	per packet of	20	" 1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

		Rs.	as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild	per lb.	3	0
" "Golden Medium," Medium	"	2	8
" "Cavendish, Strong"	"	1	8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

		Rs.	as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1	per box of 100	4	0
Do. do. No. 2	" "	3	8
Nautch Girl, Small size	" "	3	0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,

GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING Thought and Labour are bestowed upon a Speciality, and it is immediately after the greatest difficulties are overcome, and the determined perseverance and exertions of years are crowned with success, that there arise swarms of Imitations resembling the Original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. The imitators not having, perhaps the means, the experience, nor the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the resemblance of such, and style their deceptive productions the "Original" or the "Genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled "The Genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina" (!!)

From facts brought to the notice of the Sole Agents in India, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, they find it necessary to warn the public that Pianos very like Imitations of the celebrated Square Pianofortes, manufactured by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of STUTTGART, are being thrust on the market by disingenuous dealers, who have the effrontery and presumption to claim for their Imitations the Originality and Superiority awarded by an Educated and Discerning Public to the OLD FAVOURITES, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, for the Excellence of their Iron-Framed SQUARE PIANOS, *Specially Manufactured* for the Climate of India, and known and admired by the Leading Pianists, Professional and Amateur, who have resided in, or visited India, during the last 40 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, are the *only* Manufacturers of that Name whose Pianos have gained for them such a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for EXCELLENCE.

The Sole Agents in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, respectfully beg to impress on the Public the necessity of noting the Name "SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, STUTTGART," when asking for a Piano of this Name. Any similar name *without* the SOEHNE is NOT A MANUFACTURE of the Well-known and Old-Established House of SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, Stuttgart, whose Pianos have been Awarded First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, wherever they have been represented.

If for choice, a Square Piano is desired, every honest Professional Musician, or Pianoforte Tuner, will give the palm to The Standard Indian Iron-Framed Square PIANOFORTES by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, for Sweetness of Tone, General Excellence, and as Pianos that will stand the climate of India and Burmah for 25 years. Pianos of this Make have been known to keep in good time for over two years without requiring any professional attention in the interval; but Self-Interest with unscrupulous individuals will sometimes influence the recommendation of other Pianos for two very cogent reasons: Firstly, because The SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES keep in Tune too well to afford Tuners the means of earning a livelihood; and, secondly, that we give every advantage in Price to the purchaser, and provide NO COMMISSION for Professional Recommendations; our Prices being calculated too closely to admit of it.

For External Appearance, Elegance of Design, Durability, Superiority, Touch, Power, and Purity of Tone, these Magnificent Pianofortes are *unequalled* by Squares of any other Manufacture.

For Prices and Terms of Hire-Purchase, please apply to—

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA,

SOLE AGENTS, FOR THE BOMBAY & BENGAL PRESIDENCIES,
FOR

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,

STUTTGART,
HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK,
COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS.
[ESTABLISHED in the Year 1781.]
SHOWING AN UNINTERRUPTED RECORD OF ADVANCE AND SUPERIORITY
OF OVER ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shaak's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NO MORE COUGH by the use of the Preparation, absolutely Unrivalled for the relief and cure of Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, whatever their description or origin. Price: Annas 12.
MADON, SONS & Co.,
29, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. MUNK'S PULMONICON.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESS'S	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

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OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

There will be an Election:
In JUNE, to TWELVE EXHIBITIONS for the SONS OF OFFICERS, of the annual value of £50, open to Boys who on June 18th are over 12 and under 14. Also to one DURAND SCHOLARSHIP of the annual value of £54. It is limited in the first instance to the Sons of an Officer who was in the service of the late E. India Company, or of an Officer in H. M. Army who has in any way attached himself permanently to the Military Service of Her Majesty in the East Indies.
For particulars apply to the BURSAR, Wellington College, Berks.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monogrammes, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing done. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

DIRECTOR.....MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.

TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, 24TH APRIL,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
MR. HARRY HALL,
Previous to his Departure for England.
VON SUPPE'S Grand Opera of
"BOCCACCIO."

LAMBERTUCCIO (an Olive-grower).....Mr. HARRY HALL.
FIN-DE-SIECLE DANCERS
In the latest London Sensation,
"THE UP-TO-DATE"
PAS-DE-HUIT.

WEDNESDAY.—RUY BLAS.
THURSDAY.—CHARLEY'S AUNT.
FRIDAY.—IN TOWN.
☞ The Bombay Season Terminates 1st May ☜
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS.

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-Price to 3rd and Back Seats.
Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ISLAM" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is Discharging in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 23rd April, 1894.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "LORENZO," arrived from HULL, &c., are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1894.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May, 1894, at 5.30 P.M. Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are Invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS to Lease the Exclusive Right of ADVERTISING at STATIONS on the SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY, including MYSORE and KOLHAPUR STATE RAILWAYS, for a period of 3 years, will be received in the Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, up to Noon of the 15th May, 1894. Tenders must be superscribed "Tenders for advertisements."

Further particulars as to date from which Lease will commence, &c., can be obtained by applying to the Traffic Manager, S. M. Railway, Dharwar.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

A. MUIRHEAD, Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, Central Offices, 20th April, 1894.

COMPRESSED PELLETS
OF PURE DRUGS.

VOICE PELLETS, Cocaine, Borax and Chlorate of Potash	For the Voice, invaluable to Public Speakers and Singers	per Bottle As. 8
BICARBONATE OF SODA PELLETS	For Indigestion, Acidity, &c	per Bottle As. 6
CASCARA SAGRADA PELLETS	For Habitual Constipation, one or two at Bed time	per Bottle As. 8
CHLORATE OF POTASH	For Sore-throat, Hoarseness, &c	per Bottle As. 6

PHILLIPS & Co., Manufacturing Chemists.

LABORATORIES: Victoria House, Byculla. SALE ROOMS: Fort and Cumballa Hill.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS and DINNERS Also, per Plate, Ices, Wines and Spirits Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Cocoa, French and English Confectionery. Perfumery of the Best quality, etc., etc., etc. To be had at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

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	Rs.
MASSIVE GOLD GIPSY RING, set with 3 magnificent diamonds of the purest water, (splendidly cut stones), in velvet case, 22 carat gold	200
GOLD RING (GIPSY), set with 3 diamonds of finest water, smaller Stones, same pattern as above, 20 carat Gold	60
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Rubies and 2 Diamonds (excellent Stones)..	40
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Sapphires (good Stones)	30
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Sapphires (good Stones)	25
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Pearls (very neat and pretty)	1
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 18 carat Gold, set with 1 Sapphire and 2 diamonds, very good Stones.	35

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT, Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF FORBES STREET.

Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p m, on the premises, by order of the Administrators of the late Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash, the undermentioned very valuable property:—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate on the east side of Rutterfield Street, and on the north side of Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4334·5 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's old Nos. 40 and 112, new No. B-4823, and old Survey Nos. 1487 and 1488, and new Survey No. 3·4837, and bounded on the east by the property of Abdulla David Sassoon, on the west by the Rutterfield Street, on the north by the property lately of Yacoob Sima, but now of Soloman Saheb Sassoon Isaac Sassoon, and on the south by the Forbes Street aforesaid, and which said premises were formerly occupied by Messrs Tyabjee and Sayani for their office, and now by the firm of Cursetjee and Eduljee, Dubashes.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow and Goolabchund, Solicitors to the administrators, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 21, 1894.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Society for the purpose of adopting the Report and Accounts, and of Electing the Committee and Office Bearers, will be held in the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, on TUESDAY, April 24th, at 6-15, after the usual Monthly Committee Meeting.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Association will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1894, at 4 P.M.

CLEMENT POOLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th April, 1894.

AUCTION SALE.

LARGE STOCK OF ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT,
At Messrs. VOLKART BROS' Godowns,
Apollo House, Marine Street,
ON 24TH APRIL,
And the Following Days.
For Catalogues, apply to
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that he is LEAVING for ENGLAND, TO-DAY, for a time, and that during his Absence Mr. HENRY CONDER will ACT as AGENT of the Company in India, and all Communications should be addressed to him.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.

Bombay, 21st April, 1894.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—
2 Months at 5 per cent. per annum.
3 Months at 6 per cent. per annum.

Further information and Rules furnished by Head Office or Branches.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country House, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply during the year 1894-95 of the following Articles, which must be of purely Indian Manufacture:—

Laces, Gold of sorts	Yds.	6,500
,, Silk, of ,,	,,	600
,, Worsted, of sorts	,,	70,000
,, Cotton, of ,,	,,	100,000
,, Braids, Gold, of sorts	,,	3,000

Tape, Whitey Brown. Also Gold Cords, Olivets, and Gold Netted Buttons, Brass Buckles and Silver Badges, &c.

Tenders are required in Duplicate (on printed forms obtainable at the Office of Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipur), and must be accompanied by Samples of the Articles Tendered for.

Tenders will be opened on the 1st of May, 1894, and any further particulars required may be had on application.

A. C. TOKER, Supt., Army Clothing, Bengal.

Army Clothing Department, Alipur, 5th April, 1894.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address

WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Geneva and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,

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VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS of the Choicest Varieties can only be obtained from Us direct.

VEGETABLE SEEDS, in Collections, Rs. 5-8, 8-8, 12-8, 20-0, and 50-0.

FLOWER SEEDS, in Collections, at Rs. 2-0, 3-0, 4-8, 5-8, and 10-0.

ALL PACKING AND CARRIAGE *free*.

CHOICE BULBS.

Largest Stock in India. In Collections, "A" 164 Bulbs, Rs. 20; "B" 93 Bulbs, Rs. 12-0 "C" 61 Bulbs, Rs. 7-0; "D" 43 Bulbs. Rs. 5.

Packing, but NOT Carriage free.

See our GRAND CATALOGUE for Descriptions of over 2,000 Varieties, FREE BY POST, As. 2-6.

"PRACTICAL GARDENING for INDIAN AMATEURS," Rs. 5-0 and 3-8.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co. 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

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BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus,

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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SHIPPED BY
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Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.
(ESTABLISHED 1743.)

DRY IMPERIAL,

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 73
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USED AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

CHARLES BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price.

This Wine is supplied to

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 50
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Fresh Consignments of the above to hand.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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"KEATING'S POWDER"
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"KEATING'S POWDER"

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild Preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

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BRANCHES:
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
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Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD, Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

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ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

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Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	16,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	{ 6,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100% / 50 / 10 /	10 p. c.	{ 155 to 160 / 65 to 70 / 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	6½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£39
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank of India	40 00	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	305 / 230
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4
Badham Pile	4,000	160	160	10	100
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nc
Bombay Fir Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 200	4,855
Do. New Issue.	500	375	225	Rs. 75	1,225
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	600	500	8 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,275
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	200	200	Rs. 20	237
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Guyot & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	2,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
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Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
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Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
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Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	980
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Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Ld	550	250	250	dvd. 45	235
Bombay Cotton Brou's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	132½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	14	107½ 207½
Colaba	300	1,880	1,880	20	290
East India	800	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		Nil	725
Fort	615	2 500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	300	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabesathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	375
Mahendra Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	110
Morvadi Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	390
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	457
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	50
Scind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,80
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	515
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	875	200	all	16	220
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	285
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,340	100	100	Nil	45
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	3 0
Bombay Unified	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	300
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	110
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,075
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	760
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	590
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	540 xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,888	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315 xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	480
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	980
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.20 dvd	945
Hinguaghat Mill	700	800	800	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	350	350	...	355
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,135 xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	510
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	...	250	35	120
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	...	1,000	35	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	605
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	30	605
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15 per ct.	145
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,00	1,000	40	760
Madras United	350	1,00	1,000	Rs. 100	2,375
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	800	800	15 pr. ct.	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,560
Manugon	5,000	0	250	6	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1 000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	307½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,215
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Shelapore Mills	2000	1,000	1,000	...	1,305
Sconderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	450
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325 xd
Spin Mills, Ld.	1,320	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	430 xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	60	550
Vegnisankar Lakhmishankar C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	500	1,00	1,000	25	250
Western India	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

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Bombay do.	"	27-11
English Sovereigns	"	17-10
Do. Dragons	"	17-9
Bar Silver 17 Fineness	"	39-9
Do. 17½ do.	"	39-6
Carolas Dollars	"	202 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	185
5-Francs	"	238-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Meeting, Bombay Scottish Orphanage, St. Andrew's Church, 6-15 p.m.
Willard's Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.
Music at the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 22nd:—Islam (s), from Liverpool; and Arrayo (s), Blyth. Yesterday:—Sutlej (s), and Thyra (s), from Aden; Egremont Castle (s), Middlesbro'; and Lorenzo (s), Hull.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessls sailed yesterday:—Kola (s), for Karachi; Lord Erne (s), Amsterdam; H. M. S. Lapwing, Trincomalee; Cameo (s), Amsterdam; and Taif (s), Mauritius.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Lorenzo and Ponani entered the dock on Sunday, and the barque Aconcagua yesterday; the steamer Bahaduri left it on Saturday, the Tanjore on Sunday, and the Taif yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Baria, Vasna, and Jubida entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Islam yesterday; the steamers Lord Earne, Arraphaboe, and Gisela left it on Saturday, and the Pachumba on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15.

FAIR.—The great fair of Sayad Hoosein Shah Kadri will commence on Wednesday at Karel Wadi. The sandal ceremony will take place on the same night. The fair will continue for five successive days.

A CARELESS HINDU.—Venkatrao Hanmanta, residing at Girgaum, reported to the police that on Saturday morning, while going along the Girgaum Road, he dropped a currency note for Rs. 20 and Rs. 2 in cash.

GRANT ROAD BRANCH, Y. M. C. A.—An instructive paper—"A pound of bread *versus* a gallon of beer" will be read by Mr. J. Powell, to-night, at 8-30. A short discussion will follow the reading of the paper. The meeting is open to ladies.

ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.—The Very Rev. H. Jurgens, S.J., secretary and treasurer, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 500, being the amount of donation given by Mr. H. Courpalais to the funds of the Hospital.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Hajee Mahomed Haji Ismail, a shop-keeper, at Chakla Street, has made a report to the police that his shop was broken into on Saturday last, by removing an iron-bar from a window, facing the sweepers' gully, and three pieces of cloth, valued at Rs. 59, stolen from the premises.

RESULT OF DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.—A correspondent tells us that there were some misprints in the names of those who passed the recent District Pleaders' Examination:—Balvant Krishnarao Deshmukh should have been Balvant Kashirao; and Kashinath Vishnu Phadke should have been Krishnajee Vishnu, &c.

DR. FAKIRJI'S LECTURE.—The seventh lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, will be delivered in Gujerati, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 6 p.m., to-day, by Dr. Fakirji Ratanji Had-Vaid, being an ambulance lecture, with practical demonstration on "First Aid to the Injured." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme at 6 p.m.:—

March	Under the Double Eagle
Overture	Nonna
Valse	Espagnole
Le Reveil du lion	Fantasia
Selection	Babylonia
Mazurka	Azalieti
	Wagner.
	Bellini.
	Metra.
	Kousky.
	Williams.
	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MOONLIGHT BAND AT PAREL.—The following programme will be played by the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers' Band, at the gymkhana ground, Parel, at 9 p.m. to-day:—

March	Morocco Bound
Overture	Belisario
Waltz	Les Serans
Selection	La Mascotte
Quadrille	Fun of the Fair
Galop	Early Morning
	Fomand Carr.
	Donizetti.
	Waldteufel.
	Andram.
	Warwish Williams.
	John Paghor.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A CONSIDERATE MAHOMEDAN.—On Saturday last, Shaik Ibrahim Ahmed, a hawker, residing at Momonwada, found a Hindu lad, wandering in the street. The lad, whose name is Abdul Shaboodeen, aged 7 years, stated that his parent were killed during the recent riots, near the Two Tanks. The Mahomedan took mercy upon the orphan and expressed his desire to adopt him as his son as he himself had no issue. He then took the lad to the Pydownee police station and intimated his intention to the police, who made enquiries about the boy's parents, and came to the conclusion that there was no reason to disbelieve the lad's statement.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Mr. Furdoonjee Framjee has reported to the police that he entrusted to Nanabhoy Dosabhoy, a broker, two Government promissory notes for Rs. 2,000, on Saturday last, for sale. The complainant alleges that the broker sold the notes but failed to hand over the proceeds to him. As the broker did not return to the complainant in reasonable time, he went in search of him but could not find him until late in the evening, when the complainant asked for the money. The broker replied that he had already made over the amount to him.

SUICIDE OF A LEPER.—An inquest was held, yesterday afternoon, by Mr. Roughton, touching the death of Chandkhan, aged seventy years. The deceased was a resident of Borigaum, in Mahad. He was shunned by the people to whom he went for assistance because of his leprosy and no one associated with him, and consequently he became despondent. He came to Bombay only four days ago from his native country, and was found to be missing on Sunday morning. Subsequently, his dead body was discovered floating in the Babula Tank, and brought out by the police. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning in the tank.

A PARSEE FESTIVAL AND FAIR.—Yesterday was a Parsee festival, known as "Ava Ardouisoor Jusson," when large numbers of Parsees prayed at the sea-shore and made offerings of flowers, sugarcandy, &c., to the sea. In connection with the festival a fair was held in the evening in the open space opposite the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy family-house in Hornby Road. Booths and stalls had been erected, with the permission of the Executive Presidency Engineer for the sale of toys, nick-nacks, sweetmeats, &c., and the owners of merry-go-rounds did a profitable business. The fair lasted till a late hour, the chief patrons being Parsee families residing in the Fort, Chandanwady, and Dhobi Talao.

ALLEGED BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WIFE.

A SINGULAR case of brutal assault on his wife by a Hindu cart-driver alarmed the residents of Hospital Lane, Mazagon, yesterday morning, at half-past five. Manajee Luxman, the cart-driver, suspected his wife of misbehaviour, and in consequence of the reports he received about her from other persons, resolved to punish her for her alleged conduct. He fastened the door of his room from inside yesterday morning, and taking out a razor from his pocket, tried to cut off her nose; but fortunately did not succeed in his evil design, as Bhagee offered strong resistance. Although she succeeded in saving her nose, she did not quite escape unhurt, as she received brutal cuts on her face and different parts of the body. Manajee inflicted a nasty wound on her nose and seven other wounds on her face and arms. She cried out for assistance, when the neighbours ran to the house but could not help her in any way, as the doors of the room were fastened from within, and did not easily yield to force. Khundu Ramjee, another cart-driver and neighbour of Manajee, eventually succeeded in entering the room and in attempting to snatch off the razor from Manajee's hands, he was also wounded. The husband who seemed to think that nobody had a right to interfere in his domestic squabbles turned upon the neighbour and inflicted a wound on his back with the knife. The neighbour, however, did not relinquish his hold over the razor, and as they were struggling with each other, the other inmates of the house came up with a policeman and seized the accused. When the struggle was going on the brother of Bhagee interfered and tried to disarm Manajee, but he received a wound as well. The injured men were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where their injuries were attended to by Dr. Gallagher. Manajee was yesterday placed before Mr. Hamilton on a charge of causing grievous hurt to his wife and others, and the case was demanded, pending the recovery of Bhagee, who is progressing favourably in the hospital.

THE JAMNAGAR HEIR-APPARENT AT CRICKET.

THE first cricket match in which the heir-apparent of Jamnagar has taken part came off on Thursday at Jamnagar, between a team chosen by the young Prince and one representing the High School. Kumar Shri Jasvatsingji is but eleven years old. His Highness the Maharaja Jamsaheb has very wisely placed the education of the heir-apparent in the hands of Miss L. Brook under the supervision of Mrs. M'Clelland, whose name has become a household word in Jamnagar, The Kumar has been brought up under the kind and sympathetic care of this lady from his babyhood and his education is already such as would do credit to a much older boy. The Educational Inspectors, Mr. Giles and Mr. Oliver, both spoke in very high terms in their annual reports of the pupil. The Kumar's physical education, too, has not been neglected, as was proved by the match now under notice. Mr. Oliver in his last report says, "While paying the greatest attention to his ordinary studies, Miss Brook and Mr. Hargovind encourage the Kumar to play cricket and to take part in other forms of physical exercise. I was present at a game of cricket in which the Kumar played, and I am of opinion that he will, in course of time, develop into a good cricketer." The match was played on the Kumar's cricket-field behind the Guest House Bungalow, where a big tent was pitched for visitors. The State Band played at intervals. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib in company of the Jodhpur Kumars, with the Vazeer Sahib and the Diwan Sahib and other State and Hazoor officers, arrived at 4 p.m., some time after the play began. Mrs. and Mr. M'Clelland, the two Misses Brook, the head-master Mr. Khandubhai, and Dr. Dadabhai were also among the visitors. All the cricket playing students of the local High School were specially invited. The runs scored are as follows:—

	Jasvatsingji's team.	High School team.
Runs	39	38
Extras	8	16
	47	54

This first appearance of the Kumar Sahib on the cricketing-field elicited loud applause from the visitors who were quite struck with the splendid way in which the Kumar commenced, what we hope will be a long cricket career. All the students of the High School, and the players of both the teams, then partook of milk, fruits, and sweetmeats hospitably provided by their host, the Kumar Sahib.

THE ZOROASTRIAN LADIES' MARRIAGE BENEFIT FUND.

SOME time ago we noticed the half-yearly report of an unique institution with the above title, which has been started in the Parsee community. The annual report is now before us, and contains a good deal of material of an interesting character. The Fund consists of 5,000 members divided into four classes according to their age, *viz.*, class I. up to 8 years; class II. up to 13 years; class III. up to 17 years; and class IV., 18 years and above. The amount of entrance fees has accumulated into a handsome sum of about Rs. 18,000, which is kept as a reserve fund. Besides, the members pay a rupee each for a certificate, which is used in defraying the current expenditure of the institution. When a member marries, the sum to be paid to her is made up of collections from the rest of the members who pay, according to their classes, annas, 2, 4, 6, and 8, respectively, minus 10 per cent., which goes to the fund. A member marrying within two years of her admission is required to pay to the fund a sum which she would have paid had she continued a member during that period. In the report it is mentioned that this is the first institution of its kind, and its working and progress are watched with keen interest, not only by the Parsee, but other communities. As far as the fund is concerned, it is so very popular among the Parsee community, that though it was started on the 21st March 1893 (on the Jamshedi-Naoroz, a Parsee holiday) it had to be closed in the middle of February 1894, on account of the number having reached 5,082. A second fund on the same principle had, therefore, to be started, for which applications are received. The success and the confidence which the fund has secured among the community are seen from the fact that, out of such a large number, deducting 41 marriages and 12 deaths, there were only 19 defaulters, and 10 voluntary resignations. There were in the twelve months 113 marriages in all; 53, however, took place from 1st March to December, 1893, and 60 from January to March, 1894, *i.e.*, a monthly average of about 6 marriages during the first nine months and an average of over 20 marriages for the last 3 months. This fact has an important bearing on the working of the fund, as, owing to this disproportion, the calls have to be spread over a period, instead of their being issued as soon as the marriages have taken place. The result is that the members have to wait for some time before they receive their benefit. Another peculiarity of the institution is that it is not confined to Bombay alone. It receives members from all parts of India, and its operations also extend as far as Aden and Zanzibar. The system by which calls are collected is by cash, money order, registered post, or by cheques specially issued by the fund. The stability of the fund seems to be great, because it has an inherent potential power of its own of a highly salutary character. Looking to the proportion of members in each class, which are 1,379 for the first class (up to 8 years), 1,838 for the second class (up to 13 years), 1,053 in the third class (up to 17), and only 812 in the fourth class, *i. e.*, 18 years and above, it will be seen that the number of those who are to marry soon, *i. e.*, the third and fourth class is only half of the number in the first and second class. The fund is under the management of a committee of about 22 members, of which Dr. R. N. Khory is the president, Mr. S. B. Katrak, treasurer, and Dr. N. N. Katrak, secretary, assisted by Mr. D. B. Tapia as deputy secretary. The annual balance-sheet, which has been audited by Messrs. R. E. Mistry and A. B. Patell, shows a very satisfactory state of the finances of the fund, more specially when we take into consideration that benefit was given to only 25 marriages. The audit-sheet shows a saving of about Rs. 5,000. The establishment is carried on very economically, as will be seen from the fact that only Rs. 3,500 are debited to that account. The salaries of the establishment are only Rs. 1,200, which is certainly very low, considering that they have to deal with 5,000 people, both in Bombay as well as outside. Great credit is due to Dr. R. N. Khory, the president, Dr N. N. Katrak, the secretary, Mr. Shapurji Byramji Katrak, the treasurer, and Mr D. B. Tapia, the deputy secretary, for the trouble and care they have taken in putting the funds on such a sound and satisfactory footing.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
TUESDAY, APRIL 24.
Eve of Saint Mark, Evangelist and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.
St. Mark's Day.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.)
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.
St. Mark, Evangelist and Martyr.
7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.
St. Mark's Day.
TUESDAY, APRIL 24.
8 p.m.—Choral Evensong with Sermon.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.
7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 17th April 1894:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 14th April 1894	727,800
Balance to be remitted from 15th April 1894 to 31st March 1895	16,272,200

AT a meeting of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, on April 4, Mr. Zossenheim moved that a memorial be presented to the Government that the Navy be used for commercial purposes, carrying of mails and passengers, or any remunerative work, so as to make it partially or wholly self-supporting. Col. Harding remarked that the suggestion was a very novel one. The Army, in the same manner, might be used for the purposes of postal delivery—(Laughter). Mr. Peate thought that a commercial representative might accompany the vessel, and make observations of countries where the ship was stationed for some time. Mr. J. Gaunt was of opinion that Chambers of Commerce might be useful in inducing foreign Powers to cease increasing their navies—(Laughter). There being no seconder to Mr. Zossenheim's motion the subject dropped.

BEAUTY-CHARM—Preferred by the Leading Beauties of the day for rendering the Skin Soft, Smooth and Velvety, keeping the complexion bright, blooming and clear and for removing black specks, unsightly blotches, &c., on the face; and the lovely clearness it imparts is simply astonishing.—2s. 6d., of MADON, SONS & Co.—Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY THE 23RD OF APRIL, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·740	E	3	101·0	74·9	44	...	5·89	+2·90
Agra	29·729	S E	4	111·5	79·7	30	...	2·33	+1·24
Cawnpore	29·787	S E	3	104·4	74·1	52	...	1·77	...
Allahabad	29·752	E N E	4	103·6	74·8	46	...	3·98	+1·86
Jhansi	29·751	S W	2	111·7	79·2	24	...	4·42	+2·84
Jacobabad	29·795	N W	9	105·4	80·1	16	...	1·22	+0·24
Karachi	29·833	W S W	9	97·0	76·8	62	...	4·30	+2·72
Jeypore	29·771	W	4	103·6	75·4	22	...	4·06	+2·37
Ajmere	29·792	W	8	106·9	80·5	21	...	2·90	+1·68
Deesa	29·834	W N W	9	113·0	78·5	21	...	2·22	+1·75
Ahmedabad	29·850	N W	4	113·3	82·1	29	...	1·93	...
Bhuj	29·852	N W	14	109·1	79·9	36	...	0·37	-0·09
Rajkot	29·849	N W	10	112·4	73·7	26	...	1·55	+1·06
Veraval	29·839	N N W	13	99·1	79·8	41	...	2·23	...
Neemuch	29·813	W S W	8	108·1	77·6	19	...	2·77	+1·37
Indore	29·791	N W	4	107·2	78·1	24	...	2·84	+1·80
Saugor	29·755	Calm	4	107·4	76·1	22	...	4·04	+1·25
Jubbulpore	29·740	S S E	2	107·0	72·1	22	...	2·92	+0·01
Hoshangabad	29·756	Calm	1	108·5	74·1	22	...	6·46	+4·46
Khandwa	29·778	W	7	110·7	85·3	27	...	1·11	-0·42
Raipur	29·773	Calm	5	109·8	78·0	26	...	2·33	-1·66
Nagpur	29·757	Clam	5	108·8	78·1	19	...	3·42	+0·27
Amraoti	29·744	W S W	6	109·7	80·8	22	...	1·57	-1·20
Akola	29·768	W	4	110·1	82·3	15	...	2·93	-0·36
Surat	29·851	N W	3	102·7	76·0	52	...	2·77	+0·33
Malegaon	29·818	N N E	9	105·8	83·6	78	...	1·86	+0·35
Bombay	29·889	S S E	7	90·1	80·4	81	...	1·91	+1·03
Poona	29·851	N N W	9	104·5	73·8	48	...	2·91	+0·81
Aurangabad	29·827	S W	3	108·6	85·1	28	...	5·00	...
Sholapur	29·832	S W	6	105·7	75·0	51	...	0·72	-1·67
Ratnagiri	29·868	S W	5	91·8	80·8	75	...	0·39	-0·52
Belgaum	29·857	W S W	1	95·3	70·7	68	0·01	7·97	+4·39
Goa	29·833	S	11	91·1	81·4	87	0·05	4·13	...
Karwar	29·914	Calm	3	91·3	79·6	93	...	2·84	-0·43
Mangalore	29·911	N N W	3	92·3	80·9	76	...	6·24	+1·69
Calicut	29·890	N N E	14	91·8	80·0	78	0·03	13·41	+3·31
Cochin	29·850	Calm	P	93·2	78·1	77	0·05	12·46	-3·49
Bangalore	29·889	W S W	7	94·3	69·3	76	...	5·14	-0·81
Secunderabad	29·834	S S W	3	104·2	77·8	76	...	5·60	+2·06
Masulipatam	29·862	S S E	7	91·6	79·1	87	...	21·73	+13·02
Bellary	29·846	N W	3	104·0	77·9	46	0·01	1·43	-1·57
Cuddapah	29·834	N E	...	106·2	81·9	53	...	3·12	+1·79
Madras	29·876	S	...	88·2	79·6	74	...	23·80	-1·08
Coimbatore	29·902	N	4	93·9	75·3	73	...	14·74	+6·77
Trichinopoly	29·891	Calm	...	95·5	77·3	74	...	16·20	+5·04
Negapatam	29·852	S W	13	91·0	77·7	76	...	46·22	+12·77
Colombo	29·902	S W	6	89·0	74·3	74	...	41·71	+1·49
Aden	30·025	E N E	1	94·3	79·8	78	..	1·93	-0·41

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometer has risen briskly in Sind, and fallen briskly to moderately in Berar and the Central Provinces. Over the rest of the country the changes in either direction continue to be moderate or slight. Rainfall was great at Jubulpore, Delhi, and Amraoti, and highest on the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderately steep over Sind, Gujarat, Central India, Berar and the Central Provinces, and slight elsewhere. Light to moderate southerly to south-westerly breezes prevail at Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, and on the South Coromandel Coast. North-westerly winds have increased in strength over Gujarat. In most other places winds are somewhat irregular and light to moderate in force. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles at Rajkot, 24 at Bhuj, 20 at Ajmere, 16 at Khandva and Akola, 14 at Aurangabad, and 12 at Neemuch. The temperature, both day and night, is in excess of the average almost everywhere, the excess being very considerable in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, and at most stations in the Central Provinces. Deesa and Ahmedabad recorded a temperature of 113° in the shade, and Rajkot one of 112°. The lowest temperature last night was 67° at Bangalore. Hitherto changes are irregular and the skies continue to be more or less clouded in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and locally at Ahmedabad and Veraval and clear elsewhere. Light rain has fallen at Belgaum, Goa, Calicut, Cochin and Bellary. The isobars indicate that the wheather to the north-eastwards of Jubulpore is unsettled. The temperature is excessive in G

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES at Extra Value for our V. S. I. F. Machines. Most perfect.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.

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LOST.—Last WEDNESDAY, a well-marked FOX TERRIER. Any one bringing him to McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Malabar Hill, will be Rewarded.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

WANTED, THREE LADIES ASSISTANTS, two for a Bombay Shop, and one for Poona. Apply to "A.," care of this Office.

WANTED, AGENTS, in Up-country, for the SUN LIFE OFFICE. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay.

MRS. WARREN FRERE TEMPERANCE HOTEL.—A large Airy FRONT ROOM for Married Couple vacant. Also Single ROOM for monthly Boarders.

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FOR SALE.—A Handsome St. BERNARD BITCH, 2½ years old. Good Pedigree: Champion, Plinlimmon, Sandgrieve, Lady Bell and Nell. Also a Lurcher DOG, 18 months old. Above just from England. For particulars apply to Messrs. CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE and SONS, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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PEARSE & Co.'s Prices of Oilman's Stores and Groceries are the Cheapest. No Humbug of 12½ per cent. for Exchange. Bovril, bottle or tin, As. 15; Honey, tin As. 12; Jam C. and B.'s, As. 6; Vinegar C. and B's, As. 7. The only Address: APOLLO STREET, Bombay.

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Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

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THE

BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

AND THE

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

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Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

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NOTES:

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 23.

SATURDAY'S market news through Reuter was chronicled in our report under that evening's date; and no further advices are to hand by wire calling for notice in this column.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc. Rs.	2,54,106
" " Branches...	"	16,38,109
Other Deposits	Decr "	31,15,837
Government Securities	" "	69,765
Other Authorized "	*Nil*	*Nil*
Loans	Dec. "	2,00,164
Bills Discounted and Purchased.	" "	4,50,755
Balances with other Banks	" "	18,835
Cash.....	" "	5,38,822

The increasing tightness of the money market which led to the advance of one per cent. in the Presidency Bank's rates last Thursday, does not, at first sight, seem to be confirmed by the Statement of Affairs issued to-day, which shows, at 98¾ lakhs, the comparatively small diminution of some 5½ lakhs in the Cash Balance during the week covered by the Return. This result, however, as will be seen from the figures which we give above, is not due to the trade movement of money, but is owing to an increase of Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating 19¼ lakhs, and counter-balancing, to that extent, the decrease in the Cash Balance caused by an expansion in trade requirements, which, notwithstanding that both Loans and Bills Discounted diminished somewhat last week, amounted to over 24¼ lakhs, owing to heavy withdrawals from Private Deposits, compared with an increase of 22¾ lakhs in the week preceding, in the same direction.

COTTON.—There has been a steadier feeling in our market for this staple to-day, and prices have recovered Re. 1 per candy of their late decline. Business, however, has been upon a comparatively small scale, exporters having bought 800 bales, consisting of 300 each of Khangaum Ginned, at Rs. 188; and Chandul, at Rs. 190; and 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 180; while the Mills have taken 1,050 bales, made up of 200 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 200; Ellichpore, at Rs. 195; Compta Ginned, at Rs. 210; and Barsee, at Rs. 191; 150 Bengal, at Rs. 160-8; and Ujein, at Rs. 196 per candy.

WHEAT.—Although only a small export business has again been done in this market to-day, the feeling has been steadier and the price of *Pessy* has advanced half-an-anna per cwt. We now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.....	Rs.	3	15	6 per cwt.
Do. 85.....	"	3	14	6 "
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	3	13	6 "
Red Delhi.....	"	3	4	6 "
Hard Yellow.....	"	3	15	0 "
Red Ahmedabad.....	"	3	11	6 "
Hard Red.....	"	3	9	0 "

SEEDS have remained quiet in tone, with a moderate business doing by shippers. *Linseed* is half-an-anna per cwt. higher, at Rs. 7-4-6 to Rs. 7-6-6 per cwt.; but all other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	10,692	bales.
Wheat.....	12,599	cwts.
Linseed	47,159	"
Rapeseed	36,140	"
Gingelly.....	6,727	"
Poppyseed.....	6,525	"
Groundnuts	7,559	"
Castorseed.....	1,994	"
Rice	3,082	"

FREIGHTS remain dull, particularly for prompt shipment. Re-lets are now offering at 6d. per ton below the last rates accepted, but, again to-day, no business of any importance has transpired.

EXCHANGE opened again with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 19-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and remained thereat throughout the day; three months' sight Credits being quoted at 1s. 1 11-16d. to the middle of May delivery, and 1s. 1 21-32d. later. Bank Telegraphic is reported, between Banks, for April transfer, at our quotation, to a moderate extent; also at 1s. 1 17-32d. to the middle of May; and 1s. 1¼d. for all May; the amount of business passing both ways has, however, been very limited. From Calcutta we hear that rates there are about 1-32d. lower than those ruling here, which close quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....1s. 1 19-32d.	per rupee.	
Do.	Telegraphic	.....1s. 1 19-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	.....1s. 1 5-8d.	"
Credits	3	do.	.....1s. 1 11-16d.	"
Francs	3	do.	.....1·44	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues weak and declining, speculators "bearing" the market in view of the tightness of Money. Fours opened at 103 for Money, and 103 3-16 for Account; but afterwards receded to 102 5-8 and 102 11-16, respectively, rallying, however, at the close, and leaving off at 102 13-16 for cash, 102 15-16 for the settlement. 3½ per Cents have been quoted nominally at par.

SHARES are lifeless, the only changes in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit Mill scrip; and of Rs. 1¼ per share in Bank of Bombay shares at 1,141¼.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil. Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted. Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd April, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey					
Teheran	23	1	8 p.m.	...	25
Suez	23	3	0 p.m.	..	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 23rd April, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	31	...	1
" Kurrachee	..	24	...	1
" Madras.....	...	24	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 22.

10 p.m. ... 82·5

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

6 a.m. ... 81·4
10 a.m. ... 87·2
3 p.m. ... 86·6
6 p.m. ... 83·3

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th April, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	92,000	2,75,000	4,000	3,71,000
Or per mile of Railway	200	596	9	805
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	12,78,819	28,41,770	71,084	41,91,673
Total for 14 weeks..	13,70,819	31,16,770	75,084	45,62,673
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,01 674	2,85,924	2,157	3,89,755
Per mile of Ry do.	220	620	5	845
Total to corresponding date do.	14,56,679	30,00,783	56,222	45,13,684

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 18,755
Increase to date..... " 48,989

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LANG—March 31, at the Grange, Birch-in-Hopwood, Heywood, near Manchester, wife of Walter Lang, Bombay, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS—COCKELL—April 3, at St John's, Richmond, S W, Edmund Weaver Adams, of Church-street, Slough, second son of Wm Adams, of 45, Thornhill road, Barnsbury, N, to Constance, only daughter of the late Capt W H Cockell, Madras Staff Corps, and niece of Mr Edward M Cockell, of Richmond.
DASHWOOD—HUTCHINSON—March 29, at St. Stephen's, Ealing, Charles Ewart, second son of Robert Dashwood, JP, of Beccles, to Ethel Agnes, eldest daughter of the late Charles Webber Hutchinson, Postmaster-General of the Madras Presidency.
MARSHALL—ANDERSON—March 29, at St Cuthbert's, Philbeach-gardens, S W, George, son of the late Rev B A Marshall, Vicar of St Cuthbert's, Carlisle, to Mary Louise, daughter of the late James Anderson, M D, Insp-Gen of Hospitals, Calcutta.
WAYMOUTH—STROUSSBERG—On March 29, at St Matthew's, Netley-Marsh, Hants, by the Rev A W Woodruff, Vicar of the parish, Hugo Newcome, Lieut Indian Staff Corps, younger son of the late Charles Waymouth, late Capt 17th Lancers, to Josephine Henrietta Mary, only child of the late Arthur J F Strousberg, Esq, and of Mrs Austen, wife of J H Austen, Esq, of Ensbury House, Dorset, and The Polygon, Southampton.

DEATHS.

BACK—March 29, at 46, Lansdowne-gardens, S W, Thomas Back, late H E I C S, aged 83.
HAY—On April 5, at Bromley, Kent, Matilda Mary Hay, eldest daughter of the late Colonel William Falconer Hay, H E I C S, (Warley Barracks), aged 49.
SHAW—STEWART—On April 3, at Clifton, Bristol, Michael John Maxwell Shaw-Stewart (late Bombay Civil Service), aged 65.
RIVETT-CARNAC—March 22, at Brighton, Emily Louisa, wife of the Rev C G Rivett-Carnac, Vicar of Thorpe, Chertsey, aged 40.
SMITH—April 1, at Hornsey, Mary Ann Smith, widow of the late William Smith, formerly Vicar of Overbury, Worcestershire, and daughter of Commodore George Brown Walker, H E I C Service, aged 79.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1894.

THE chapter on "Vital Statistics, Sanitation, and Vaccination," in the Bengal Administration Report for 1892-93, is one of the most interesting portions of that bulky and valuable addition to the official literature of India. So far as concerns vaccination—the only part of the chapter with which we can now deal—some very instructive figures are given. The average annual number of operations performed in the three years 1890-93 was 1,770,492, that of the previous triennium being 1,790,098. The number of operations declined greatly during 1891-92, but more than recovered their old level in the year with which the report deals. From the fact that the number of operations in each locality shows great fluctuations from year to year in the same district, and the extraordinary variations observable between districts similar in population and general characteristics, the compilers of the report base the opinion that much depends upon the personal interest taken in the matter by the Civil Surgeon in each district. The examination of figures support this view, for making but one comparison we find that while the ratio of cases is 34·8 per thousand in one district, it is only 16·3 in another. During the last three years each paid vaccinator performed on an average 1,302 operations a year, and licensed vaccinator 637, as compared with 1,578 and 671 respectively during the corresponding period 1887-90. This falling off in the average work of licensed vaccinators is attributed in some quarters to the employment of a large number of apprentices who reduce the general average by their lack of experience and consequent inability to work as quickly as more practised hands. This explanation is not considered satisfactory by the Bengal authorities, because when the figures are examined it is apparent that, even if the same number of apprentices had been employed in the earlier as in the later period, the number of operations remaining the same, the average work of each operator would still have been greater in the first triennial period. The Sanitary Commissioner is of opinion that the difference is attributable to the fact that the Government operator does the work free of charge in new areas where there is no difficulty in getting subjects. It is true that the two-anna fee of the licensed vaccinator is little enough, but then the masses look upon vaccination as an unnecessary suffering, and they consider that insult is being added to injury by making them pay for its performance. During the year under review the average number of operations per paid vaccinator was 130 less than the triennial average. The falling off may be to some extent explained by the fact that in the Chittagong Hills Tracts, which were only brought under the control of the Sanitary Commissioner in February, 1893, the seven vaccinators met with such strong opposition that they only averaged 62 operations each. The Bengal vaccination figures compare very unfavourably with those of other provinces. In the Punjab each vaccinator had 2,747 cases, in the Central Provinces 1,837, in the North-Western Provinces 1,394, whilst in Assam it was only 927, and in Bengal 632. In only one province, that of Assam, was the ratio of vaccinators to the population just a fraction larger than in Bengal, in all other instances it was very much lower. For instance there are in Bengal nearly three times as many vaccinators in proportion to the population as in the Punjab. The instructive comment of the compilers of the report on these figures is significant and amounts to a public censure upon the vaccination officers. "These figures," they remark, "seem to show that the vaccinators in Bengal and Assam did less work man for man, than those in any other province, and lead to the inference that the outturn of work tends to be in inverse ratio to the relative number of operators."

Whilst compulsory in municipalities, vaccination is optional in most of the rural districts. The Sanitary Commissioner urges that certain sections of the Vaccination Act for the Province passed fourteen years ago should be extended to these rural areas. Without instituting the drastic change of universal compulsion, the adoption of this suggestion would have the effect of making it punishable for individuals who have been duly served with a notice to refuse to undergo or to allow their children to undergo the operation. Sir Charles Elliott treats the suggestion with the cautiousness of the careful administrator we all know him to be. He admits that Bengal is "lamentably backward" in this as in other matters; and that nothing short of compulsion will bring vaccination up to what it ought to be according to European standards. But for all this he hesitates to adopt a measure which even in its modified shape must excite opposition. Of course almost all legislation in a country so conservative of change as India, will "excite opposition;" and in the consideration of new proposals this fact is not in itself a sufficient ground for refusing to take action; it is only when the extent and unanimity of such opposition amongst the masses is borne in mind that the attitude of the Bengal Government can be commended. The people do not yet recognise the importance of vaccination, and in many districts ancient prejudice renders them hostile to it. For the present therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, "that the extension of the practice of vaccination must depend on the spread of intelligence and sanitary knowledge among the people, and the influence that can be exerted by the executive officials." With a view to strengthen the influence of these officers, the Department was lately re-organized and its supervision localized. Speaking generally the attitude of the people towards vaccination is described as one of passive acceptance. But in nearly every district there are sections of the community who openly or covertly refuse to submit to it. The objection is not so much to vaccination in itself as to the use of human vaccinifers, who are usually of low caste, and to the payment of vaccination fees. The first objection is not singular to Bengal as every one knows it obtains all over India, and will continue to do so unless the use of animal vaccine—which is to be tentatively tried in twelve districts of Bengal—becomes general. The system has this great advantage, that it obviates the sufferings to which arm-to-arm vaccination exposes the human vaccinifer and at once removes the objection to vaccination from low caste or possibly unhealthy children.

In this connection it is worth while to remember that five years ago the Government of India affirmed the desirability of encouraging animal vaccination in India, and recommended to the local government the establishment of suitable depots at convenient centres for the preparation of animal lymph and its distribution to the local vaccine establishments. The replies of the local authorities showed that many difficulties beset the use of animal lymph, amongst them being the selection of a suitable agency for collecting and storing the lymph; the heavy cost of the measure in certain parts of India; and the prejudice of the people in some parts of the country against animal vaccination, and particularly against the slaughter of calves after inoculation, in order to ascertain the purity or otherwise of the vaccine matter obtained from the animal. The latter objection does not obtain, however, in Burma and parts of Assam, and there systematic experiments have been undertaken to ascertain the relative merits of human and animal lymph; the cost of production and storage and the most efficient method of local distribution during every season of the year. In other Provinces so as to avoid offending the prejudices of the people it was suggested that small depots might be established in selected localities for the storage of animal lymph for use in places where the people prefer it. In Bengal at the present time there are two depots of this kind one at Calcutta and the other at Darjeeling. The system of preserving lymph by an admixture of lanoline was successfully continued throughout the year under review, and lymph can now be so prepared as to remain active for long periods and under the various changes of temperature. One of the main objects of the establishment of these depots has thus been successfully achieved but the report states that without a large increase in the number of depots, it will be impossible to "attain the further object of supplying a sufficient quantity of lymph during the entire season to enable arm-to-arm vaccination with its attendant evils to be entirely abandoned." The cost of the depot system is however so great that it is not likely that the Government of India will add to its financial difficulties by sanctioning its general adoption, desirable as such a course would otherwise be. The conclusions that the Bengal Sanitary Commissioner arrives at on the whole subject of vaccination are worthy of consideration. He quotes instances and statistics "which show conclusively" that re-vaccination at the age when childhood ends and manhood begins practically grants complete immunity from small-pox; and Dr. Dyson draws the conclusion that even if continuous vaccination is theoretically correct, it is neither practicable nor necessary. He recommends that all school-children of over ten years of age and all Government employes should bear the mark of successful re-vaccination. The Bengal Government looks upon the first suggestion as less practicable than the second, which Dr. Dyson extends by proposing that all persons employed in factories should bear a similar mark. The suggestion was brought to the notice of the Government of India in the annual report on the working of the Factories Act, and is now under consideration.

THE Thakur of Mallia, a fourth class Kathiawar Chief, has a grievance which not being settled in the manner he deems to be his due, he has carried to the Government of India. According to the petition he has forwarded to the Viceroy, the Thakur has been deprived of his taluka and kept as a political prisoner since 1892—and he has never yet been told definitely of the real reasons for that serious step, neither has he been called upon to meet any case set up against him. The reasons for the attachment of that Mallia State were, the Thakur, writes in his petition, the indebtedness of the State and the Thakur's continued inability to exercise authority properly over his subjects—the Mianas But he asks to be pardoned for saying it, as truth compelled him to do so, that the real reason was the Agency's secret accusation—that he had been in collusion with the Miana Bahirwattias. As set forth in the Bombay Administration Report for the last official year the Mallia State, "was attached for political reasons," and the management placed in the hands of a special European Officer. Beyond this there is nothing recorded until that section of the report, which deals with the prevalence of outlawry is reached. In this it is recorded that the Miana gang continued to give great trouble. Beginning the years in Cutch, when they carried off the dak horses laid for his Excellency the Governor, they crossed to Kathiawar. It was found "necessary to take stringent measures for their repression. The Mailia State was attached and placed under a European Officer." So whether the confidential report to which the Thakur refers was ever sent in or not there would appear to be an implied charge of sympathy with the Miana gang in the foregoing extracts for the Administration Report, and to dispel these charges the Thakur strives really very earnestly. He holds that the responsibility for the conduct of the Mianas rests not with the Mallia Durbar, from whom all authority was withdrawn, but with the Agency where representatives had control for more than ten years before the outbreak of outlawry in the Province. Not only does the Thakur allege that his State and his property were attached without enquiry and without his being heard, but asserts that "the real remedy for the better control and future good conduct of the Mianas is their separation from Mallia." Of course the Local Government has a reply to make to every assertion put forward by the Thakur, though they have not been made public. As to the arguments against the reinstatement of the Thakur the public know nothing, but if his representations as to not having had any opportunity of answering the charges against him, be strictly accurate, there seems to be nothing unreasonable in his request. This is that a thorough and independent inquiry be instituted, that such enquiry may be entrusted to a high and judicially-trained officer, the expenses of such an enquiry to be charged to the Mallia State. Whatever the result he urges the benefit to Mallia must be great and permanent. If such an officer be chosen, whether the graver charges against him personally are proved true or false, and whether in the other important questions the Agency or the Mallia Durbar is proved to be right, questions of great gravity and importance will be inquired into and determined in a manner which he is persuaded will ensure the carrying out of a consistent, correct, and just policy.

SHANGHAI has just been made the scene of the closing act in the career of a notorious Corean conspirator, whose destruction hired agents of the King of Corea are said to have been planning since 1884. Kim-ok-Kiun was the name of the conspirator and the recollection of the bloody events which followed the opening of the new Corean Post Office ten years ago must be fresh in the memories of many of our readers. During the inaugural dinner at the post office at which the representatives of Western nations were present a Corean entered and raised an alarm of fire. The Corean Prince Min, bidding the company not be alarmed, ran out to investigate. No sooner had he left the building than he was stabbed in seven places and fell into the arms of the German minister who was in rear of him. The same night the chief minister was hacked to pieces and Kim-ok-Kiun, ex-minister to Tokio, was placed at the head of the Government, but a night or two afterwards all the new ministers with the exception of three were assassinated. Other murders followed resulting in a conflict between the Japanese and Chinese in Corea. The originator of these outrages was discovered to be Kim-ok-Kiun, but he was in favour with the King, and it was not till he was found plotting against Corea and China that he found it necessary to take refuge with the Japanese. A few weeks ago Hong Tjyong On, who had recently returned from Paris where he had been employed as linguist to the Chinese Legation, induced Kim-ok-Kiun to visit Shanghai and on the 27th ult. at the Japanese hotel there shot him with a revolver as he lay in bed. The murderer fled, making good his escape. That he was no ordinary individual was discovered from the evidence he left behind him. He had just cashed a large draft issued in his favour in Corea and among his papers were found letters from many prominent personages in Paris including Pere Hyacinthe Loyson who described himself as his sincere friend. The Chinese papers join in their expressions of satisfaction that the conspirator had been removed but call for the arrest of the assassin if possible for his disrespect to the Shanghai Settlement which they will not have made on Alsatia for political refuges from Corea and Japan.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Himalaya, with the inward English mails, is expected to arrive at Bombay, about 8 a.m., on Friday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week, ending 31st March 1894, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1893, of 239,872 maunds and Rs. 83,420 in the earnings.

JUST as we are going to press, writes the *Madras Mail* of Saturday, we are informed by telegram of the death last night of Surgeon-Colonel Gaye, Principal Medical Officer, Bangalore and Belgaum. This sad intelligence will come as a blow to his hosts of friends in India, especially in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, where he has long been a a leading light in the world of sport, and where his upright character and social qualities have made him so universally popular.

THE alterations in the marching-kit of the German infantry, to be tried at autumn manœuvres, will reduce the weight to the extent of 13lb. or 14lb.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—By his final disposition and deed of settlement of January 30, 1877, the late Hon'ble Robert Preston Bruce, M.P., of Broomhall, Fifeshire, and 22, Eaton-square, and also of Ering House, Midlothian, where he died on December 8, appointed as his executors his brothers Victor Alexander, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, at present Viceroy of India, the Hon'ble Freder

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARREST OF AN ANARCHIST.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The police have arrested at Stratford an Italian anarchist, named Ferrara, who is the head centre of a widespread conspiracy in London, for making bombs and placing outrages on the Continent.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

Sir Charles Russell has been appointed Lord Justice and Sir John Rigby becomes Attorney-General in his place, whilst Mr. Reid succeeds Sir John Rigby as Solicitor-General.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM ON THE BRITISH ARMY LIST.

The Emperor William has been appointed by the Queen Honorary Colonel of the 1st Royal Dragoons. This is the first foreign Sovereign on the British Army List.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.

ATHENS, APRIL 22.

It is feared that at least two hundred have been killed in the earthquake, chiefly in villages, in the province of Phocis. Whole families have been destroyed in some cases, and congregations at worship buried in falling churches.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 22.

The P. and O.Company's steamer Himalaya, with the mails of the 13th instant, left here for Bombay, at 6 p.m., to-day.

TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

Telegrams from Gilgit will now be sent only at irregular periods, as there seems to be absolutely no reason to believe that an attack on Chilas will take place.

With regard to the report that a small expedition will be sent to Waziristan to avenge the recent frontier outrages nothing is definitely known, but according to present arrangements, Government has no intention of sending force again to Waziristan if the Waziris give no further trouble. The Government of India has already been informed that when the outrages took place all the Maliks were assembled at Tonk, and knew nothing about the matter. They have also sent an apology.

THE WAZIRISTAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

It has been decided that the question of the Waziristan boundary dispute will not be re-opened till autumn.

EXEMPTION FROM IMPORT DUTY.

The Government of India have now sanctioned the exemption from import duty of British and Indian goods passing in transit through French territory from places in British territory to other places in British territory.

THE DEPUTY FOREIGN SECRETARYSHIP.

As the appointment of Deputy Foreign Secretary has been sanctioned, only owing to certain matters now being considered, it is deemed advisable to keep the name of the officer selected confidential for the present.

APPOINTMENT.

It is probable that Lieutenant Tomlin's appointment in the Public Works Department will be made permanent.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND AFGHANS.

There is no confirmation of the rumour that there was a collision between the Afghans and Russians beyond Maimena; although a short time ago the reports about the dispute on that frontier were received, which have not yet been confirmed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bombay left here, as an extra steamer, for Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 21.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, APRIL 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon, extra, from Bombay, arrived here at 6 p.m., to-day.

HONGKONG, APRIL 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta arrived here, from Bombay, this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thibet, extra, left here for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 23.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Ganges arrived here from Bombay this morning.

Mail steamer Ganges from Bombay arrived.

H. M. S. Crescent sailed for Australia on the 20th instant.

H. M. S. Imperieuse from Singapore arrived yesterday.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La Seyne reached Aden on Thursday, the 19th instant, at noon.

The M. M. Co's steamer Armand Behic left Aden for Europe on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 8 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	100 1/8
3 per cent. Reates	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 1/8
Bar Silver	28 13-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

WILLARD'S OPERA COMPANY.

LAST night "A Gaiety Girl" was again performed at the Tivoli Theatre, and was intensely enjoyed by a fairly good house. Mr. Harry Hall was as amusing as ever. He has done so much by his humour to make life bearable during the hot April weather, that those theatre-goers who have enjoyed many a laugh by reason of his drollery will be ill-requiting his services if they absent themselves from the performance of the "Boccaccio," which is to be given for his benefit this evening. There should certainly be what the theatrical managers call a "bumper house." We understand that at the close of the present season, next week, Mr. Hall will accompany Mr. and Mrs. Willard to England for a six months' visit. The other members of the troupe will proceed on tour to Australia.

THE transfer-ticket or "correspondence" dispute on the Paris omnibuses has been decided against the company by the Judge de Paix of the First Arrondissement. The company took to making such regulations with regard to these tickets as to render them practically valueless, in defiance of the contract under which it enjoys its monopoly. A time was stamped on the ticket, and if the first omnibus coming up after that time was full, as frequently happened, the passenger was made to pay over again. In the test case that was brought, the Judge has ordered the Company to refund threepence, the amount of the fare illegally exacted.

EXECUTION OF PRIVATE O'HARA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 23.

PRIVATE PATRICK O'HARA, of the Leinster Regiment, now stationed in Poona, was executed at the Yerrowda Jail, at 7-30 this morning, in the presence of the men of his own regiment, and detachments from the various regiments belonging to the garrison, for murdering two non-commissioned officers and attempting to murder another non-commissioned officer, at Ahmedabad, on the 20th February last. From the evidence given at the trial, it appeared that at 8-30 p.m., on the 20th February, the prisoner proceeded with a loaded rifle to the detachment canteen, and before he could be prevented, fired twice at Lance-Corporal Doyle, the canteen waiter, who was at the time standing at the bar, wounding him in the wrist and shoulder. He then went round to the non-commissioned officers' room, where Corporal Dooley and Lance-Corporal Roach, in company with other non-commissioned officers were sitting at a table playing cards, and fired twice, both times fatally; the first named being shot dead, and the latter succumbing to his injuries, after much suffering at noon on the the following day. Doyle has survived his injuries, but it is feared he is seriously disabled. The condemned man was found guilty of murder by a general court-martial, which assembled at Ahmedabad. This verdict was subsequently confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, and the prisoner was ordered to be removed to Poona to undergo the extreme penalty of the law. He was accordingly brought to Poona from Ahmedabad on the 15th instant, under a strong guard and lodged in the Central Military Prison. It was at first stated that O'Hara would be hanged on the general parade-ground, in the presence of all the troops in garrison, but it is believed, that that order was subsequently modified, owing to a strong feeling prevailing in certain quarters as to its inadvisability. Be that as it may, the orders regarding the execution were kept a profound secret and last evening it became known that the prisoner would be brought from the Central Military Prison to Yerrowda, and hanged there. During the past week he had become very penitent, and listened to the ministrations of the Rev. Father Hillenkamp, S.J., with attention and reverence, and repeatedly recognised the justice of his sentence; but said he could not realise how it was he came to shoot his comrades. It was thought that by keeping the time and place of execution secret, a large native crowd would be avoided; but despite all precautions the news got abroad and large crowds of natives were going in the direction of the Jail at Yerrowda from day-break this morning. The 2nd Bombay Lancers, however, came upon the scene and cleared the crowds back to a distance from the jail. About half-past six the Leinster Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Prior, arrived in front of the Jail, and formed up close to the gallows, on either side of the entrance to the jail, near the door of which the gallows stands. Six privates of the condemned man's regiment were told off to take charge of him. A hundred men of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Symons, marched up and formed up along the road, forming a hollow square. A company of the 4th Bombay Rifles, and a company of the 25th Bombay Rifles, commanded by European officers, arrived and formed up. A squadron of the 2nd Bombay Lancers were drawn up in the field behind. Major Blomfield (D.A.A.G.), and Captain Stanley, the new Cantonment Magistrate, and Lieutenant R. C. Bond, Station Staff Officer, were also present. Mr. H. A. Hall, the jailor and his assistants were present; and the last-named gentleman supervised the arrangements for the execution, all of which were carried out without the slighest hitch. At about 7 o'clock the prisoner arrived from Wanowrie central prison, with an escort of four artillerymen, conveying the prisoner, the Rev. Father Hillenkamp, and some warders from the prison, were inside and outside of the van. The van drove up to the door of the prison and the prisoner, in irons and handcuffed, was removed inside the prison where his irons were taken off. His hands being handcuffed behind his back and his helmet taken off, the prisoner, who was dressed in his khaki uniform, was marched out into the square formed up outside. Major Blomfield (the D. A. A. G.) then read the finding of the court-martial, and the execution warrant. The prisoner was next led to the gallows, the Rev. Father Hillenkamp reading the burial service. There, O'Hara knelt on the bottom step and offered up a prayer. He then rose and walked up the remaining steps firmly. He was followed by two European warders and the hangman. He took up his position under the drop in a quiet, calm manner, and one of the European warders quickly completed the pinioning operations, and the black cap was drawn over his face. The prisoner asked if he might say a few words, and said that he would not say anything that was wrong. The jailor, Mr. H. A. Hall, who was on the platform, at once withdrew the cap, when O'Hara, in a clear firm voice said: Non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army,—I hope you will take warning in time by what you see now, and get over that cursed drink, which is what has brought me here and cause all the crimes in the Army. Take warning in time; and make a firm resolution before you leave here this morning that you will never touch drink any more. I offer my life now willingly to God in atonement of my sins. I have left my life in the hands of God. May God spare you. Goodbye, my comrades; may God spare you. Into thy hands, O Lord, I commit my soul.

The cap was re-drawn over his face, O'Hara continuing to utter short ejaculatory prayers, meanwhile the noose being adjusted by the hangman, the bolt was drawn, and the unhappy man died almost without a struggle. He was allowed a drop of 7 feet 6 inches.

The moment the drop fell the body was hidden from sight by a screen, which had been erected round the gallows. There was no hitch in the proceedings throughout. The solemn tones in which the prisoner spoke produced a most profound impression on all who heard him speak, and the fact of his constantly expressed contrition and the knowledge that he died fortified with the rites of the Catholic Church. At the conclusion of the speech the Rev. Father Hillenkamp presented the Crucifix to the prisoner, which he kissed. The culprit has a brother in the army, and to him he dictated a letter a few days ago through the Rev. F. Hillenkamp. He also left a long written statement with the reverend father. Portions of the letter were as follows.

"Non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army,—With a contrite heart I willingly meet my fate upon the scaffold, for a crime which I have no recollection of having committed. I have not now the remotest idea how it happened, as I can positively assure you one and all, that I have tried with closed eyes to bring the scene to my mind but have failed; and what possessed me to take away the lives of two non-commissioned officers and wound a third of my most intimate friends, God only knows—comrades, with whom I have not had a wrong word while I knew them. I could not have been in my right mind to take a rifle and fire four shots at comrades, who had never injured me in their lives. As a man who is shortly to appear before his God, I do not remember firing the shots. I have never looked forward to my life being spared by a reprieve, and a more willing man will never stand upon a scaffold. I received Lance-Corporal Doyle's forgiveness, and I hope with God's forgiveness to meet Corporals Dooley and Broach in Heaven. I will boldly meet my fate, not with a hardened, but with a contrite heart, in atonement for the lives I am supposed to have taken while I must have certainly been of unsound mind, caused by that cursed drink. Non-commissioned officers and men of the Army, take warning from my disgraceful fate and keep from drink, which is the cause of most of the crime in the British Army, irrespective of rank. Take timely warning before you are placed in the same position as I am placed in; and keep from drink. Never let your passions overcome you, but love one another as comrades in the Army should do. Before I meet my doom I wish to thank the men of 'C' Company 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, for their kindness to me during my confinement in the detachment cells at Ahmedabad camp. They treated me as kindly, considering my dreadful crime, as could be expected, and may God bless them for doing so. I also wish to thank Mr. Cavanagh, the chief warder, and his assistants of the Poona Military Prison, for their kindness to me during the time I was confined in that prison. Last, but not least, I return most hearty thanks to the good priests at Ahmedabad and Poona for their kind instructions, both religious and moral. They were a source of comfort to me during my confinement. May God spare their lives to continue their good work. May God bless them and reward them for doing me such a lot of favours, in aiding me to be reconciled to my fate. I willingly offer up my life to God in atonement for my sins, as I was a dreadful sinner, for not knowing the time which God was pleased for to call on me to prepare my soul to meet such a merciful Judge who is willing to forgive me and all such sinners, who are willing to meet him with a contrite heart. Trusting my awful fate will be a warning to all men, especially to those whom the devil overcomes through that dreadful drink. May God in his mercy forgive me as I, P. O'Hara, forgive everyone who did me any injury; and I hope and trust that everyone of whom I have injured shall forgive me.—I remain, yours, No. 2245, Patrick O'Hara, late "F" Co., 1st Leinster Regiment.

P.S.—May God forgive us all. Goodbye."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 6.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT had better bring in his "Democratic Budget" as soon as possible. It is confidently anticipated in some quarters that the financial proposals he intends to submit to the country will work wonders for the Liberal Party. As a candid observer of political events I am bound to say that the Liberal Party are in need of something to inspire them with enthusiasm. On the whole, they have no reason to be discouraged with the results of the General Election in miniature, for although Lord Rosebery's popularity in Scotland did not prevent a reduction of the Liberal majority in all except one of the contests North of the Tweed, the Ministerialists have improved their position in Romford, a sort of extra Metropolitan constituency, and they have retained Wisbech, where many of the voters are agricultural labourers, doing slightly better than at the General Election. In 1892, Mr. Brand beat his Conservative opponent by 122; on the present occasion he has won by 136. Mr. Asquith in a speech at Huddersfield, the other day, claimed that in the bye-elections of the previous ten days they had had very satisfactory evidence of the solidarity and unimpaired confidence of the rank-and-file of the Liberal Party. As a general proposition the statement of the Home Secretary may pass muster, but there was not much "solidarity" at Mid-Lanark yesterday, when, owing to the action of the "Labour Party" (from whom Liberals have perhaps much to fear in the future) in running a candidate of their own, the Conservatives came within 330 of the Ministerialist, Mr. J. Caldwell. It is not, however, so much the state of feeling in English constituencies that is causing Lord Rosebery's difficulties, or the appearance of demoralization in the House of Commons, although it would almost seem as if the Liberal Party at Westminster were still under the baneful influence of the reverse they inflicted upon their leaders under Mr. Labouchere's inspiration at the opening of Parliament. But what is more perplexing to the Prime Minister is the now open and avowed hostility of the Redmondites and the internal discussions of the Anti-Parnellites. At the convention held in Dublin, at the beginning of the week to bring about an early dissolution, Mr. Redmond described the situation in language that an Anti-Parnellite could not challenge. "What is the position of Ireland at home (*sic*) to-day? It is a position of disunion, squalid, and humiliating personal altercations, and petty vanities." The edifying quarrel between Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. Vesey Knox, M.P., has had a further development this week. Mr. O'Brien charges Mr. Knox with wishing to swamp the judgment of the majority of the Irish by Redmondite votes. If for "Mr. Knox" we read "Mr. Healy and his friend" one can easily see what elements of danger there may be in this dispute if a speedy reconciliation is not effected. Then the somewhat surprising success of Mr. Dalziel's motion in favour of Home Rule for Scotland, though it may not be so embarrassing to Lord Rosebery as his enemies predict, serves to emphasize the indifference of the Scotch people to Sir George Trevelyan's plan for the establishment of a special Grand Committee to consist of all the Scotch members with fifteen members representing other parts of the United Kingdom. I have used the word indifference; but that term is too mild to describe the attitude of some Scotchmen to the measure. The Scottish Home Rule Association is altogether opposed to the scheme, but some of its reasons are not very convincing. The calling into existence at the present moment of one National Grand Committee without making similar provisions for England, Ireland, and I suppose Wales, may be inexpedient, but there is something to be said for the idea if it is applied to all parts of the realm. Possibly, if Grand Committees for the three great divisions of the United Kingdom had been established years ago, Ireland would not have persisted in her demand for separate treatment, and we should never have heard of the cry for Home Rule all round. Another source of trouble to the existing regime is the persistency with which Mr. Labouchere continues his attacks upon Lord Rosebery, and though the member for Northampton cannot boast so far of having made many converts, his hard sayings do not provoke any particular resentment. Is this because the rank-and-file of the Liberal Party have suspended their judgment about Mr. Gladstone's successor, and are waiting to see how he will turn out? Mr. Labouchere's opinions of the new Premier, though they may be mistaken, are expressed with a certain amount of vigour, and a show, at all events, of sincerity. "He stands revealed," we are told of Lord Rosebery, "a respectable but very ordinary mortal, puffed into a spurious notoriety, a maker of pretty after-dinner speeches, but utterly wanting in ability to grapple with realities and without any of those qualities—so difficult to define—which go to make a great statesman; a premier among peers rather than a peer among premiers." Lord Rosebery has not yet had an opportunity of showing what he can do, but I can hardly say that he stands quite so high in public estimation as he did before that unfortunate speech respecting the predominant partner and the still more unfortunate attempt to explain away what he said. He has yet to justify his retention of the leadership of the Liberal Party.

Although there is little or no likelihood of our seeing the Ameer of Afghanistan in England this year, it seems highly probable that we shall be visited by one or both of his two sons, Habibullah and Mahomed Oomer. The latter is only five or six years old, and presumably if he comes it will be for political reasons, for a lad of such tender age cannot be expected to carry back with him any impressions that will help him in after-life. I have heard it suggested by a flippant friend of mine, that one of the Royal nurse-maids is to be appointed to look after the young gentleman during his sojourn in this country; but, seriously speaking, few people will envy Sir Thomas Salter Pyne his responsibility. According to present arrangements, Sir Thomas leaves for India next week, and I will be back within four or five months with his charges, that is, if it be finally decided that they shall make the grand tour. Sir T. S. Pyne has, I should judge from his appearance, a robust constitution, but with the disposition our great Society ladies to make a lion of him, he is to be congratulated on escaping the ordeal of a London season.

Among Anglo-Indians and others there is a strong hope that Sir Donald Macfarlane will not be prevented from to calling attention to the Home Charges. He has secured second place for next Tuesday, and if the Government do not rob the private members of their rights he will be able to tell the House of Commons a few things of which it is at present ignorant. The fact has been dinned in their ears so frequently of late that probably a large portion of our legislators now know that the entire expenditure, for example, of the India Office comes out of Indian revenues; but not very long ago, it was difficult to find outside the small group of representives who have personal acquaintance with our Eastern Empire an M.P. who was aware of that simple fact. A debate such as that raised last Session by the Earl of Northbrook in "another place" will do good educationally even if not otherwise. The terms of Sir D. Macfarlane's motions are as follows:—"That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that a Select Committee or a Royal Commission be appointed to inquire into the way in which the Home Charges payable out of the revenues of India are fixed, and upon what principle they are opportuned." Mr. Seymour Keay, yesterday, decided to move as an amendment the addition of the words, "also the economic condition of the people of India and their ability to sustain these Home Charges, together with their other existing financial burdens." I do not suppose the member for Argyllshire will thank Mr. Seymour Keay for his doubtless well-meant, but unnecessary, intervention. The question of the Home Charges is quite big enough for one debate without overloading it with extraneous topics. How large it is was shown by the discussion that cropped up when the House was considering the expenditure on Diplomatic and Consular Buildings. Attention was called to India's contribution towards the rents of such premises in China, and Sir Charles Dilke took up the ground that the money taken from you for this purpose is not at all excessive. Indeed he advises you to let sleeping dogs lie, for if there is a revision of the present arrangement, the result, he maintains, will not be to your advantage. He instanced the case of East Africa. There the expenditure, he pointed out, is almost entirely incurred on behalf of Indian subjects and Indian trade; yet India hardly makes any contribution. This is all very well, but Sir C. Dilke misses one point. While India provides a substantial portion of the funds for diplomatic services in Persia, Africa, and China she has no voice in the expenditure of those funds, nor in the appointment of the diplomatic officers.

There would seem to be considerable interest in the provinces in the movement that is being so energetically promoted in the North of England to force on the authorities a more spirited railway policy in India and Burma. Mr. Joseph Walton who recently read a paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Art on this subject, the other evening, spoke upon the same topic at Middlesbro' to an audience of three thousand persons! I observe that petitions in favour of Mr. Walton's proposals are beginning to pour into the House of Commons. Four were recently presented by Mr. Henry Pease from public meetings held at Marske-by-the-Sea, Skelton-in-Cleveland, Lofthouse, and Guisborough. The effort to bring pressure upon the Secretary of State for India is not like the Lancashire demand for Mr. Holt Hallett's line spasmodic, but is sustained and systematic. The matter has been taken up in earnest, and if Mr. Walton succeeds in getting into Parliament for Doncaster he will be a thorn in the flesh of whoever represents the India Office.

It is sometimes said that Liberals are not clubbable men. Those who make this accusation agree with the well-known dictum of the lamented Mark Pattison that you should vote with the Liberals but live with the Tories. Whether Liberals are or are not clubbable, they certainly are not so successful with their clubs as their opponents. The Liberals have a gigantic palace of "luxury and ease" on the Embankment, which is flourishing but the only other Liberal clubs—I put Brooks's aside—are the Reform and the Devonshire against the Carlton. The Junior Carlton, the Constitutional, the Junior Constitutional—the home of the Wanderers—and other similar establishments belong to the other side. And now there is a probability that the Devonshire will go the way of the other clubs that have vainly tried to establish themselves, I will not say on the ruins, but in the spacious rooms of the handsome building in St. James's Street, known to our grandfathers as Crockfords. The Devonshire is in the unfortunate position of not being able to make both ends meet. It has a deficit of nearly £2,000 on the current year's working, staring it in the face, and its list of members has been sadly diminished of late. In 1886 it numbered nearly 1,200 members; now it has only 900, or fewer than at this period a year ago. The Committee are constrained to recommend what some of them would probably like to see adopted on a more extended scale, namely, dissolution, but a few of the more hopeful spirits, headed by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., are trying to keep the club in existence as a rendezvous for the Liberal Unionists. The club is neutral so far as Home Rule is concerned, but the Duke of Devonshire's followers since Mr. Gladstone first advocated a separate Parliament for Dublin, have felt more at home at the Devonshire than at the National Liberal though there are plenty of Liberal Unionists still members of the latter. The Earl of Cork has always been a great man at the Devonshire, and it was partly his influence there that gave the public the impression that the club was a distinctly Unionist institution. Now, however, he has found "salvation" and is serving in a presumably Home Rule Government as Master of the Horse.

One of the most interesting events of the week has been the appearance of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's new novel, "Marcella." The gifted authoress, it may be hoped, will not have her head turned by all the praise that is being bestowed upon her latest and greatest literary achievement. The chorus of approval with which the work has been received by the professional critics is unbroken, and the result is that everybody is talking about it before they have read it. There is great disappointment at Mudies and the other libraries at the difficulty in procuring copies. To anyone who has been absent from England for some years, and is out of touch with the "new spirit" in politics, Mrs. Humphrey Ward will be a good guide, because she not only describes the political and socialistic tendencies of the hours—perhaps they are only of the hour—with masterly skill, but with absolute accuracy. There is one fault that Mrs. Ward's book possesses: it is far too long. It is surprising that such a clever woman should discard the advice previously tendered to her even by some of the warmest admirers of her talent, and go on repeating this mistake.

The gratifying and unexpected improvement in the revenue receipts for this past quarter has given rise to a hope that it indicates we have come to an end of the long period of commercial depression. On the day of Lord Rosebery's accession to the Premiership a very large employer of labour and a man of, to say the least, ordinary intelligence, remarked to a friend of mine: "Thank goodness, Mr. Gladstone has gone at last; now we shall see a revival of trade." What share Lord Rosebery may have had in providing this Godsend for Sir William Harcourt I cannot say. Scotchmen may possibly have increased the excise returns by drinking larger quantities of whisky in honour of our Scotch Premier, but the selection of a native of Scotland rather than a poor despised Englishman to be Prime Minister would not on purely national grounds account for the equally large increase in the revenue from stamps. The improvement in the Exchequer is partly due to the exceptional sums on which probate has had to be paid. Since the returns were issued we have learned what was the amount of probate only paid under the will of the late Sir George Elliot who rose from being a pitboy to one of the greatest industrial monarchs of our day. The net personality was £483,000, the gross value being £577,785. Sir G. Elliot does not appear to have left any of his large fortune to charities. In an obscure paragraph of the same paper that contained particulars of Sir George Elliot's property it was announced without comment of any kind that a Mr. Samuel Weston, a Manchester merchant, had left £170,000 for local charities. Talking of large fortune, it is interesting to notice that the Hon. Robert Preston Bruce, who died a few months ago has to the surprise of many people, left personality valued at £193,840. One of the executors is the testator's brother, your present Viceroy.

An English officer, who prefers to withold his name, has made an interesting statement to the Press Association with regard to the mysterious disappearance of King Theebaw's regalia. He says:—"I was in Burma when Mandalay was taken, and a few days afterwards a friend of mine showed me the handle of a fan, thickly studded with rubies and other precious stones. It was a remarkable article, of great artistic worth and value, and has been identified by a Russian who was on Theebaw's personal staff as the handle of the state fan and a portion of the missing regalia. My friend said he had been lucky enough to obtain the handle for a nominal sum from a soldier who had offered him the article for sale. I ascertained that the soldier in question, along with another soldier, had broken into the Royal Palace on the night it was taken, and that they had secured the greater part, if not the whole, of the regalia. This they placed in a bag, and in order to accomplish their purpose they were compelled to break the fan. The whole lot was then buried within the compound of the palace, as the soldiers were unable to get past the guard at the gates encumbered as they would have been with the stolen treasure. A few nights afterwards they returned and dug up the sack, which, according to their story, was then empty with the exception of the fan handle. That, being placed at the bottom of the bag, had stuck in a corner. It is presumed that some person must have seen the soldiers burying their spoil, and forestalled their return visit; but whatever took place, it is certain that the soldiers who broke into the palace and carried off the spoil did not reap the benefit of their undertaking. Whether the men who came forward and admitted that they had been the robbers are the two men I knew by sight in Burma I cannot say, as I have not seen either of them since my arrival in England."

POSTSCRIPT.

The expected debate in the House of Commons on the Home Charges is not likely to take place. From an announcement made in Parliament this afternoon it appears that Ministers intend to appropriate the whole of the Tuesdays until Whitsuntide.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Sutlej, Captain W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R., with the Overland Mails of the 6th April arrived in Bombay Harbour at 4-30 a.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Capt G J C Hill
Mr Douglas Bennett
Mr G Millais
Mr Stagner
Mr E M Proes
Miss Hyder
Capt T Leigh

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt C W Harris
Mr and Mrs C D Topham
Mr F Giles

FROM ADEN.—Mr Payton.

WEATHER REPORT.—From Aden to Bombay experienced light westerly and south-westerly winds and fine. Within 300 miles of Bombay wind hauled to north-west, with a long swell from the south westward.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

THE COURT.

THE Queen continues in good health at Florence, and makes daily excursions in the surrounding country.

The Duke of York laid on Tuesday in Worcester the foundation-stone of an institute which is to commemorate the Jubilee of the Queen. He afterwards lunched with the Corporation in the Guildhall, and also paid a visit to the Royal Porcelain Works.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House of Lords held a formal sitting on Thursday last, at which the Royal Assent was signified to the Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill.

The House of Commons reassembled on Thursday last. Bills were introduced by the Government for the equalization of rates in London and for arbitration in labour disputes. Mr. Hanbury moved a resolution deprecating the extensive private practice of the law officers notwithstanding the increased public salaries awarded to them; but, after an explanation from the Attorney-General, the motion was withdrawn. Other subjects were briefly discussed, and the House then went into Committee of Supply. On Friday, a resolution for a Select Committee to consider means for bringing the decisions of the Charity Commissioners more directly under Parliamentary control was agreed to. Lord Carmarthen moved a resolution favouring legislation to prevent the indiscriminate carrying of pistols and revolvers. The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates. On Monday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he hoped to be able to introduce the Budget on Monday, the 16th instant. Sir G. Trevelyan moved the appointment of a Standing Committee to consider Bills exclusively relating to Scotland consisting of all the Scottish members, with 15 other members to be nominated by the Committee of Selection. Mr. Balfour expressed his surprise that so revolutionary a principle should be submitted with scarcely any grounds being stated for its proposal. Mr. Balfour concluded by moving an adverse amendment. A debate followed, which was not finished, and it was adjourned until Thursday. On Tuesday, Mr. Dalziel's Home Rule resolution for Scotland was discussed, and was carried by 180 against 170. Wednesday's sitting was chiefly devoted to the discussion of a Bill to provide for old age pensions, promoted by Col. Palmer. General sympathy with the object was expressed, but opinions differed as to the method to be adopted, and the Government desiring to await the report of the Royal Commission on the subject the debate was adjourned.

Several bye-elections have been decided during the past week. In Berwickshire Mr. Tennant (G.) was returned by a majority of 565 votes. In Montgomeryshire M. H. Owen (G.) was successful by 225 votes. In the Romford Division of Essex Mr. Money Wigram (U.) was returned by a majority of 683; and in the Wisbech Division of Cambridgeshire the Hon. A. Brand (G.) was re-elected by 36 votes.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a valedictory address from the City of London Liberal Association, says that it helps him to cherish the hope he can never abandon that the day may come for the reduction or extinction of the schism in the Liberal party, the effects of which appear to him to have been on all sides disastrous.

A crowded meeting of the opponents of the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland was held last week in Edinburgh. Among those who took part in the proceedings were the Marquis of Tweeddale, Dr. Marshall Lang, Moderator of the General Assembly, Mr. R. B. Finlay, Q. C., Lord Balfour, Sir Donald Currie, M. P., and Professor Flint.

Mr. Chaplin, in the course of a speech at Louth on Saturday, pointed out that Lord Salisbury's Government did very much more to benefit the agricultural classes than had been done by the Ministry now in office. He also discussed general politics, pointing to the very uncertain attitude of the party in power with regard to Home Rule, and prophesying that sooner or later Lord Rosebery would fall between two stools.

Mr. Asqith addressed a meeting at Huddersfield on Wednesday, and appealed to all sections of the party to unite against the common enemy—the party of reaction. He claimed that the present Ministry had shown their willingness to go further than any previous Government in endeavouring to ameliorate the condition of the working classes. To enable them to develop this policy they must increase the momentum by enlarging the electorate, improve the Parliamentary machine by the application of the principle of devolution, and devise some method of removing the intolerable obstacles offered by the House of Lords to the progress of popular legislation.

Political addresseas were also delivered on Wednesday by Sir M. Hicks Beach at Bristol, and by Mr. H. Matthews at Birmingham.

IRELAND.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., in a long letter to a Cork newspaper, written in answer to Mr. Vesey Knox, M. P., accuses the latter of wishing "to swamp the judgment of the majority of the Irish party by Redmondite votes."

There were some very riotous scenes in Cork on Sunday on the occasion of the resumption by the members of the Open-Air Evangelist Mission of their services in various parts of the city. Some of the missioners were severely beaten by a large and violent mob, who were at last dispersed by a body of mounted police.

The Government were strongly denounced at a meeting of evicted tenants held in Cork on Saturday, the "Irish politicians who called themselves Nationalists" being also assailed for their apathetic attitude.

A Parnellite convention was held in Dublin on Tuesday, at which Mr. Redmond inveighed against the Government, and said it would be better to do away with constitutional agitation if it was to be carried on in the manner which approved itself to the Anti-Parnellites. A resolution was passed condemning the Government as unworthy of the confidence of Irish Nationalists, and calling for an early dissolution.

GENERAL.

Lord Hannen, formerly President of the Probate and Divorce Division, died in London on Thursday last, after a long illness.

Major Henri Le Caron, the witness who gave startling evidence before the Parnell Commission, whose real name was Beach, died on Sunday morning.

Professor W. Robertson Smith, the well known scholar and Biblical critic, died on Saturday at Cambridge.

The Deanery of Hereford has been accepted by the Rev. the Hon. J. W. Leigh, rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.

On Friday the Mayor of Eastbourne, with other Members of the Corporation, visited Boulogne to present gold and silver medals, and illuminated address, and a money testimonial to the crew of a Boulogne fishing boat who, in the great gale of last November, rescued the crew of and Eastbourne smack under circumstances of great difficulty.

At the concluding conference of the National Union of Teachers at Oxford last week a motion that "age and attendance should be the only qualification for labour" was carried, after a long discussion, over an admendment proposing to omit the qualification of attendance. Resolutions were also carried in favour of the introduction of a decimal system of money, weights, and measures; of restricting each separate department of a school to a capacity not exceeding 400, with a principal teacher of its own; and dealing with various minor questions of detail in connexion with school management, subjects of instruction, &c.

An inquiry into the affairs of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited) was begun on Tuesday before Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams. Mr. Larkworthy, the London managing director of the company, was examined by the Senior Official Receiver, and gave a history of the undertaking from the date of its registration in 1865. Sir James Fergusson, Mr. Mundella, Sir John Gorst, and others who have acted as directors were represented by counsel. The inquiry is still proceeding.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Major-Gen. J. H. Smyth, C.B., R.B.A. (Ret.); Surgeon A. G. Crewe, Ben. (Ret.); Mr. M. J. M. Shaw-Stewart, late Bom. Civil Service; Sir N. Ryecroft; Prof. W. Robertson Smith, M.A., LL.D.; Ven. Archdeacon Maltby; Mr. Frederick G. Dalgety; Major Le Caron; Dr. H. Gordon Grey, J.P.; Dr. Ponchet; General Bermudez; Dr. Brown-Sequard; Lady Susan Harcourt; Dowager Lady Thorold.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Himalaya, with the English Mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at about eight o'clock on Friday morning. The Himalaya, which left London on April 6th, and Brindisi April 15th, brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Rev F N Hill, Mrs Eyres, Mr R M. Stuart-Wortley, Miss Roberts, Surg-Major Mitchell, Surg-Capt R Shore, Miss A E Cook, Miss L Eades, Dr Henderson, Mr and Mrs F A Prevost and infant, Miss L Smyth, Mrs Forbes, Major Rutherford, Miss Searle, Mr Quinney, Mr and Mrs J Jenkins, Miss Hay, Rev FitzGerald Wintour, Mr and Mrs F Ross Jones, Mr John Rhode, Surg-Lieuts G Lamb, H Burden, Fisher, C H Evans, A C Macleod, C Thomson, A E Berry, H Fraser, and H Bennett, Sec-Lieut E J Arthur, Col and Mrs. G C Ross, Sec-Lieut T J Williams, Capt W N Congreve, Lieut and Mrs. H Newcome Waymouth, Capt H Thornton, Mr and Mrs Holden and infant, Lieut W H T Taylor, R N, Capt F L Donaldson, R A., Sec-Lieuts E F Orton, H Tatum, G L Hamilton, H Craeroft, B N Nicolay, R J Hilson, R Bright, and B C Kanntze, Major H J Lyster, Mr and Mrs J Wigley and infant, Dr Walker, Mr F W Martin, Mr Herbert, Lieut R G B Lovett, Col and Mrs Kanntze, Mrs Taylor, Lieut E G T Bainbridge.

From Brindisi.—Lieut and Mrs H C Tytler, Miss A M Shaw, Major the Hon R T Lawley, Mr W Neilson, Capt A T Wedderburn, Mr B L Cumberland, Mr A H R Armstrong, Mr and Mrs Humphrey, Lieut-Col W Look, Col A C Bigg Wither, Rev A E Stone, Mr A A Smith.

For Kurrachee (via Bombay).—Mr. Frank Bradshaw.

MILL AGENTS COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The agitation that was carried on last year, against the excessive commissions, our mill agents are in the habit of charging, has apparently produced no effect. An instance of the kind has lately occurred before which the demands made by the agents of the companies, whose affairs then exercised the public mind, seem liberality itself. The mill I refer to is the Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ld. Its report has just been out, which shows that the company lost during the year ending 31st December, 1893, Rs. 83,432-4-11, whilst the agents received as commission Rs. 40,796-15-11. The accounts of the mills above mentioned at least showed some profit, which did not vanish wholly, after the commission had been paid, and the only ground of complaint, in their case, was that the agents got much more than the shareholders. In the case of the Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE Afghan Beluch Mission under Captain McMahon has reached a place called Domandai, where the Gomal and Kundar rivers join, and there the Mission has had to halt, and may have to wait for some little time, as the Afghans appear to have somt sort of hitch in the arrangement of their portion of the Mission. It is a dreary spot for our men to have to wait at, and what is more, it is getting very hot there, and it would be better if our troops could get on to higher ground. In addition, it is within striking distance for the Waziris, who are not pleasant neighbours, and are besides expert rifle-thieves.

IT has, we understand, been arranged that Mr. Fryer, on vacating the officiating Chief Commissionership of Burma next month, will act as senior Financial Commissioner in the Punjab, *vice* Mr. Rivaz, proceeding on leave. Mr. Rivaz is at present officiating for Mr. Mackworth Young, but the latter has yet to bring out the report of the Hemp Drugs Commission, and when this duty is completed, he probably takes leave until the autumn.

THE following officers of the Madras Medical Service have been gazetted to the rank of Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonels :—Dr. Benson, Residency Surgeon, Mysore ; John Lancaster, Civil Surgeon of Coonoor and Kotagiri; and W. Gawen King, Acting Sanitary Commissioner of Madras.

THIRTY-FIVE appointments to the Indian Staff Corps will be offered at the Sandhurst examination to be held in June : this number being inclusive of Queen's Cadets, Queen's India Cadets, Honorary Queen's India Cadets, and one University candidate.

THE experiments recently carried out with the Maxim gun at Dum-Dum are said to have been satisfactory both as regards accuracy and continued rapidity of fire. The report of the Committee has been forwarded to Army Headquarters.

As the appointment of Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department in India has been made quin quennial, it is to be presumed that the successor to Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel Hallen, who vacates next month, will be chosen from among the senior veterinary officers now on the Indian establishment.

COLONEL E. W. BEGBIE, D. S. O., General List Infantry, Deputy Adjutant-General, has been appointed to officiate as Adjutant-General of the Madras Army, *vice* Brigadier-General H. P. Pearson, vacated on appointment to the Brigade Staff ; and Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Cummins, D. S. O., Commandant of the 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Adjutant-General.

A COMPLETE set of rules, orders, forms and registers for civil courts subordinate to the Allahabad High Court, is published in the last *Gazette*, after having been in process of incubation for the last two years. In whatever they err, remarks the local paper, the lower courts should not henceforth sin in the matter of form. There can be nothing they have to do the manner of doing which is not prescribed in one or other of the 568 rules here laid down. Some idea of the extent of this *magnum opus* may be judged from the fact that the rules themselves occupy 124 pages of the *Gazette*, and the appendices—models of registers, circulars and the like—104 pages more. It is even provided that "waste paper shall be torn up and sold, and the proceeds of such sales shall be shown in column 5 of Form No. 33." Column 5 will have to be tolerably extensive, if all is sold as waste paper that ought to come under that head. Some of the rules, by the way, are far from complimentary to the morals of the establishment or habitues of subordinate courts. One lays down that "no person shall be allowed to bring into the room in which a court record is kept any pen or ink, nor (*sic*) to use any pen or ink ;" and another tells us that if we wish to address confidential letters, the way to do it is to send them in a double envelope, the inner marked "confidential," and the outer addressed in the ordinary way. Human nature, as viewed from the precincts of a civil subordinate court, evidently has its frailties. The new rules, which are to be known as the rules of the 4th April, come into force on the 1st of June, and shall apply to all proceedings in subordinate civil courts begun on or after that date.

THE troopship Tyne, Commander C. A. Forlong, which arrived at Plymouth on April 1 from the East Indies station with the paid-off crews of the Marathon and Lapwing, disembarked the Lapwing's crew and supernumeraries for Devonport the following day, and afterwards left for Portsmouth and Chatham. During her homewad voyage, the Tyne had two breakdowns of machinery, in each case due to the giving out of the head valve of the air-pump. The first mishap occurred shortly after leaving Port Said for Malta, and necessitated a delay of several hours, during which the engine-room staff repaired the damage. The second breakdown occurred on the day after the Tyne left Gibraltar. This caused a delay of about five hours, by which time the engine-room staff had sufficiently made good the defect to enable the ship to proceed at a reduced speed. Besides other details, the Tyne has brought home twenty court-martial prisoners, six from the East Indies Station and the remainder from the Mediterranean.

"THE test tube experience of the ordinary medical student" and other sundry disparaging remarks concerning chemical examiners in India, which occur in Dr. Voelcker's report on Indian Agriculture, would probably have been forgotten by this time, even by the few who had read them, observes a contemporary, were it not that Surgeon-Major van Geyzel, Chemical Examiner to the Madras Government, has directed public attention to them by addressing a long protest to the Madras Government, in which he defends Indian Chemical Examiners in general and himself in particular against the attacks of the Agricultural Chemist. In fact, Surgeon-Major van Geyzel confesses that he "feels undeservedly disgraced by Dr. Voelcker's observations." The Madras Government, in forwarding this letter to the Government of India, and in placing it at the disposal of the Press, specifies the "First class certificate in Practical Chemistry, Aberdeen University" as the qualification which Surgeon-Major van Geyzel possesses for his present post. If we are to judge of the fitness of a Chemical Examiner for his post, simply by his qualifications, without reckoning the experience he has subsequently gained by repeated chemical testing, Dr. Voelcker may perhaps be excused for being sceptical about such qualifications as a "First class certifiate in Practical Chemistry at the Aberdeen University." Dr. Voelcker is an eminent Analytical and Agricultural Chemist, who, if asked, would probably mention five or six years' apprenticeship in a first class analytical laboratory as the minimum qualification for a Chemical Examiner. The duties, however, which at present fall to the Madras Chemical Examiner, do not seem to be of a nature demanding extremely high preliminary qualification for their due performance, and from this point of view Surgeon-Major van Geyzel may serve.

AT the picturesque little village of Down Hatherley, near Gloucester, on April 4, the marriage took place of Mr. F. C. Selous, and Miss Gladys Maddy, the daughter of Rev. Canon Maddy, rector of Down Hatherley, Honorary Canon of Gloucester Cathedral. The church was splendidly decorated and the service was choral. The Rev. Alfred Jones officiated, assisted by his brother, the Rev. Walter Jones, while Mr. George Phillips, a friend of the bridegroom, was best man. The bridesmaids, who wore gold bracelets, the present of the bridegroom, were Miss Phyllis Maddy, sister of the bride, and Miss Studeley, and they wore gowns of grey blue, trimmed with white lace, and hats to match. The bridal dress was of white serge. Miss Maddy's white felt hat was trimmed with ostrich feathers.

WE understand that a Norwegian Club is being formed by a number of gentlemen interested in travel, art, and sport in Norway. The Club will be worked on the same lines as the Alpine Club. The President is Sir Gainsford Bruce, and the Honorary Secretary is the Rev. T. A. Wilson, of Shooter's Hill. The inaugural dinner takes place on April 26, at the Grand Hotel, Northumberland-avenue.

HER MAJESTY has honoured Mr. Henry Kuchemann, sculptor, of Bedford Park, with the commission to execute a large cup to be carved in Burmese ivory presented by King Theebaw. The subject was suggested by Longfellow's "Discoverer of the North Cape."

MR. GLADSTONE'S memory for events that happened fifty or sixty years ago is as bright and picturesque as ever. A colleague, talking with him the other day, mentioned that he had served with him in four Administrations. "And who was your first chief ?" Mr. Gladstone asked. "Lord Ripon," was the reply. "Ah," said the right hon'ble gentleman, "one of my earliest chiefs was Lord Ripon's father. I remember when I was appointed to his department I felt appalled at the mysteries and difficulties which, I assumed, pertained to it. 'Oh,' they said to me, 'in a month Ripon will have shown you everything.' But at the end of the month I found I knew more about the business even than Lord Ripon."

FROM Rome a Berlin correspondent learns that some days ago a Vatican official disappeared after embezzling 13,000 lire. There was not much noise made about the matter, but it showed once more what a peculiar policy the Vatican observes towards the Italian Government. After the embezzlement had taken place, if it had been intended to prosecute the guilty person, notification should have been give to the Italian authorities. But this could not be thought of, as the Holy See does not recognize an Italian Government, and, therefore, will not entertain any official relations with it. The embezzler can, therefore, live in Rome quietly and undisturbed. The Vatican has only informed the Nuncios of what has happened in case the swindler should flee out of the country. But he will take good care not to do so, as he is much safer in Rome.

A ROME correspondent mentions that at an operation the other day for amputation under chloroform, by Professor Durante, in presence of many famous surgeons, the click of the kodak was every now and again heard in different parts of the room, photographing the celebrities in the well of the theatre, as they crowded round the operating table. The absence of ventilation and great heat defied all laws of hygiene. At the end, the chief witnesses of the operation were drawn into the centre of the room, and again photographed.

IN an advertisement column of the "Driburg Zeitung," the official organ of the Borough of Driburg (Prussian Westphalia), appears the following :—"At the commencement of my nine months' incarceration, I take the liberty of wishing all persons living in Driburg and the surrounding district a loving farewell till I return. Farewell ! I take up my residence on the 29th of March, 1894.—B. Meyer, Driburg." An editorial notice in the journal refers to the advertisement as follows :—"We learn, from an advertisement in our columns to-day, that Bernhard Meyer, on the 29th of March, begins his nine months' imprisonment. On such an occasion, he says, he cannot refrain from wishing the inhabitants of Driburg and neighbouring region a hearty farewell. We do not hesitate to say that, in Meyer's thus leaving us for nine months it will be for his benefit, as well as for that of the community at large ; and it is our hope that he may, when he re-visits us, be found a fit and proper member of society."

MR. W. MATHER, M.P., has issued to the employers in the engineering and machine-making trades and to the workmen's associations connected with these industries a report on the result of a year's experiment with the "forty-eight hours' week," without reduction of wages, at the Salford Ironworks. The experiment has, on the whole, been remarkably successful. An increase of 0·4 per cent. in wages cost has been balanced by a saving of the same amount on fixed charges—wear and tear of machinery, fuel, lighting, &c. The amount earned in piece work has been not quite 1½ per cent. less than the standard rate with the 53 hours' week. The firm has been so satisfied with the year's experience that it will not hesitate to continue the 48 hours' week as a permanent system, and Mr. Mather states that he felt it to be a public duty to inform the heads of the principal Government departments of his experience. In consequence the Woolwich authorities have adopted the forty-eight hours' week, and the dockyard authorities have announced their determination to take the same course.

A LADY who has been attending some of the meetings of the International Medical Congress at Rome writes : That those of her sex who, accompanying their medical husbands or brothers, made themselves independent of the programme, and went about on their own account, did very wisely. For those who hoped to join the receptions and other social assemblies, the result was disappointment. The reception in the Exhibition rooms, where there was nobody to do the honours, was simply a mixed crush, and as the Ladies' Committee, organized for the purpose of making their foreign lady visitors comfortable, refused to allow the latter, though in full evening dress, to leave their heavy mantles in the Committee Room, they were obliged to keep on their heavy furs, &c., in the midst of the heat and worry of the crowded halls. Another annoying circumstance was that ladies who, not knowing where to lodge, had given their friends simply their address at "The Congress," were obliged, if they wished to obtain an expected letter, to drive to the Polytechnic, where the letters are received and given out, entailing the expense of nearly three francs including the return fare. At the same place they had to apply for the extra tickets for special festivities, and often failed to find the office, or found it closed.

MR. ROULEZ, who enjoyed a moment of celebrity on account of his supposed duelling exploits, has died in the madhouse of Charenton. Sometime ago the French papers published a sensational account of four duels in which M. Roulez was successively the victor. Circumstantial details were given. It was said that this modern D'Artagnan, after disposing of three combatants who had challenged him, had shown such a stomach for fighting that he had proceeded to demolish a gentleman who was on the spot simply in the capacity of second. The challenges were said to have been given at the Opera House and the duels to have been fought at Longchamps. One of the papers, however, less credulous than the rest, made inquiries and could find no confirmation of the story. M. Roulez's opponents being all represented as dead, he himself was discovered and questioned. The end was that he admitted the story had emanated from himself, and that it was a hoax. He wanted, he said, to see to what extent the credulity of Parsian editors would go.

PRINCE BERNADOTTE, the second son of the King of Sweden and Norway, intends visiting London on the occasion of the world's congress of Young Men's Christian Unions.

ONE of the French papers has been making inquiries on the subject of the profits derived from the sale of popular comic songs. It hardly pays, it seems, to publish songs that only have a moderate success at the music halls, as up to a thousand copies or rather more the sale barely pays for the cost of printing and paper. After that figure is reached, however, the profits are large. There are two sorts of copies, those which have only the words and the notes of the air, and those which give besides the pianoforte accompaniment. Comparatively few of the latter are sold. "En revenant de la Revue," commonly called the Boulanger March brought its happy composer alone 30,000 francs from the sale of copies. The author of the verses is believed to have received much more than this. Nevertheless the business of song-writing is not a very lucrative one, for successes such as that are rare. Even the best-known men, such as Mr Delormel, M. Petit, and M. Garnier, are believed to earn less than £300 sterling a year on an average.

A CIRCULAR recently sent by the Local Government Board to the London board of guardians has led to a small luxury being conceded to old women in the workhouses. It was pointed out that the guardians might, in addition to the regular diet, give the female inmates over sixty 2 ounces of tea, 8 ounces of sugar, and 7 ounces of milk per week. Most of the Boards of Guardians have taken the hint, and given the women the extra fare. They are thus enabled to make afternoon tea for themselves.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY DIFFICULTY.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE following are Copies and Extracts of the telegraphic correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State relating to the Indian Currency and the Sale of Bills on India, a summary of which we puplished a fortnight ago :—

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.—August 27, 1893.—There still remain about 120 lakhs of tolas of uncoined silver, which was taken from the banks. It is not advisable at present to add to the circulation by coining this silver. Do you object to our selling the whole of it in the Indian market, or such portion of it as we may be able to dispose of at a price which appears reasonable ?

From the Secretary of State to the Viceroy.—August 28, 1893 :—How do you account for present very large imports of bullion ; Who are buyers ? Is there any special reason ?

From the Secretary of State to the Viceroy.—August 31, 1893 :—In reply to your telegram of the 27th, about silver. Would it not be better to retain in the Currency Reserve the silver remaining uncoined ?

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.—September 3, 1893 :—To the plan mentioned in your telegram of the 31st as to uncoined silver, there are the following objections : (1.) By Act 8 of 1893 it is forbidden to include bullion in the Currency Reserve. (2.) If the still uncoined silver could be placed in the Reserve, it would practically be added to circulation, as a corresponding number of coined rupees would be thereby released, which is what we wished to avoid, our object being to prevent an unnecessary addition to the number of rupees at present in circulation. (3.) The sale of the silver remaining uncoined would help to meet the demand for silver bullion, and would to this extent stop the importation of silver from England as a means of remittance to India in competition with your bills. Please reply at once, as coinage at the rate of three lakhs of rupees a day is now going on at the Mints.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.—September 5, 1893.—Your telegram, August 28. Causes of large imports of bullion somewhat obscure, owing to absence of accurate knowledge of destination. It is reported that buyers are exclusively native dealers and speculators, mainly Marwaris at Bombay, who state they have been buying in compliance with orders from interior, from Agra and Delhi for silversmiths, and from Gwalior and other native States. Some of larger mints in native States have been closed, but others reported to be coining freely. Probably there has been some increase of coinage, but we doubt whether it accounts for any material proportion of imports. Amongst other causes assigned in answer to inquiry are present cheapness and future uncertainty of silver leading to speculation, favoured by ignorance of masses who have not yet realised full extent of divergence in value between rupees and bullion. Speculation has also been fostered by doubts as to permanency and efficacy of currency legislation created in public mind by failure to sell Council bills and maintain exchange value of rupee at sixteenpence, as expected by many. Also, it is said, that hoarded rupees are being replaced by silver, but there is no evidence that this is the case. We anticipate there will always be considerable demand for silver in India, but special causes of recent large imports appear to us to be, first, speculation ; secondly, demands for cheap silver to make ornaments ; and thirdly, perhaps larger coinage at some smaller mints.

From the Secretary of State to the Viceroy.—September 6, 1893 :—The plan mentioned in your telegram of the 3rd about silver bullion would depress silver in Indian in order to raise the value of your own rupees, which seems a questionable proceeding. It would be better to hold the bullion in your Treasury balances, coining it when you find it desirable to do so.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.—September 8, 1893 :—We think that the sale of our silver would hardly depress prices more than does the sale of silver imported into India. In consequence of the announcement that a large amount of silver has again been shipped, we think it most desirable that the silver which we hold should be used to supply the demands in India. To retain it in our balances will not avoid our difficulty.

From the Secretary of State to the Viceroy.—September 20, 1893 :—I regret that I cannot approve of your proposal about silver bullion, for the reason which I gave in my reply on the 6th of September.

From the Secretary of State to the Viceroy.—October 1, 1893 :—I should like to know whether you have formed any opinion as to the policy of putting a tax on the imports into India of silver bullion.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.—October 5, 1893 :—I am opposed to the levy of a duty on imports of silver for the present. The practical difficulties are serious, and for the purpose of raising exchange the measure is one of doubtful efficacy. I think that we should wait till we see the condition of exchange in the cold season. I shall return to Simla on the 8th, and after discussing the situation with Barbour, will telegraph a fuller explanation, but I have ascertained that this is the opinion which he holds.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.—October 9, 1893 :—I have fully discussed the question with Barbour, and adhere to my opinion that the imposition of a duty on silver might not materially improve exchange, and that such a step would be premature. If the price of silver were to fall still lower, the effect of the duty would *pro tanto* be neutralised, and the measure might prove abortive. I doubt whether India can continue to absorb the large amounts of bullion at present competing with your bills. The following reasons are given in explanation of the imports :—(1) Some native mints are said to be taking considerable amounts ; as to this we are making inquiries. (2) The retail dealers are making large profits, owing to ignorance on the part of their customers. (3) It is said that silver bars are being purchased as a speculation, and taking the place of rupees for the purpose of hoarding ; there is some evidence that old rupees are coming back into circulation. (4) The difference of Indian and English prices gives importer a profit of 2½ per cent. In time the effect of these causes ought to be diminished. All the other conditions have hitherto been unfavourable. The currency has been much inflated by the large amounts coined during the past year, trade has been slack, and enfaced paper has competed with your drawings. Later in the season we shall be better able to form an opinion as to the probable course of exchange, and the necessity of taking further measures for the effective establishment of a gold standard. The withdrawl of rupees from circulation is the only measure which would certainly have this effect. It may prove to be worth our while to take such a step, meeting the cost by the imposition of a duty on the import of silver. A further reason for delaying our decision is the uncertainty as to the action that will be taken by the United States.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.—December 15, 1893 :—The cheapness of silver creates a large demand for it here, and there is some reason to belive that rupees are coming out of hoards in considerable quantities in order to purchase it. The telegram yesterday of the proceedings in Parliament will also encourage speculative imports, by creating an anticipation that an import duty will be imposed. Money can at present be laid down here well under fifteenpence per rupee by importing silver for sale. There is some risk that the demands of trade in the cold weather may be largely met in this way, and that the slack season may supervene before the need for Council bills becomes active. Are you able to give us any idea how long you can maintain the minimum rate for them ?

From the Secretary of State to the Viceroy.—December 16, 1893 :—Can you explain alleged large importation of Maria Theresa thalers into India from Austria ? Are they used as bullion or coin, or exported? Please telegraph reply, if possible, to-morrow.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.—December 17. 1893 :—Your telegram of 16th. Maria Theresa thalers. We will reply after due inquiry from Bombay.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.—December 19, 1893 :—Our telegram December 17. All Maria Theresa thalers imported have been re-exported to Zanzibar, Aden, and Muscat. This is a regular trade, but demand recently increased. No imports for last six weeks.

Form the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.—December 30, 1893.—We think it most disirable that some measure of confidence should be restored, and speculation in silver be restrained without absolutely binding our hands as to an import duty, which we wish to avoid, except as a final necessity. With this object we are pressed to declare our intentions, both by advocates and opponents of import duty. Westland and I agree that we should immediately call for tenders at the mints for five million tolas of standard rupee silver, taking a price which would give tenderers better terms than imported silver. Such an announcement would have the desired effect we think, as it would show that there is no immediate intention of putting on an import duty. The loss on the operation, though considerable, would not necessarily be permanent, as it could be recouped by afterwards buying silver and coining it. We request your Lordship's sanction to this proposal, and also, if the silver is sold, to our following it by a similar notification a week later. It would be sufficient if the announcement were to have the effect of stopping the imports of silver, even though none of our silver were sold. We trust your Lordship will waive the objections which you made on September 20 last to a similar measure, as the circumstances have now so much altered, and the necessity for some immediate action has become urgent.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.—January 8, 1894 :—As to our proposal to sell silver bullion, we wish to know your decision without loss of time. The renewal of the demand for bullion renders the situation more serious than ever. A question as to our intention of imposing an import duty is to be asked in Council on the 11th.

From the Secretary of State to the Viceroy.—January 9, 1894 :—I cannot agree to your proposal to sell silver bullion. The general position is now engaging my consideration.

From the Secretary of State to the Viceroy.—January 10, 1894 :—Question in Parliament. Is it true that Pertabghur is coining eight lakhs, and a smaller State five lakhs, daily ? Have you any information ?

From the Secretary of State to the Viceroy.—January 16,1894 :—Now the export season has begun, I do not propose to maintain the rate of fifteenpence farthing for bills. If applications are received at lower rates, I shall consider them on their merits from time to time. This may be publicly announced.

Extract. From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.—January 17, 1894 :—We still strongly urge that, in selling bills to-day, you should maintain the rate of fifteenpence farthing. Money is reported by the Bank of Bangal to be scarce, and therefore it may tomorrow again put up its rate. If your Lordship, after waiting out the week, abandons the minimum, we shall make no further objection.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.—January 17, 1894 :—Your telegram, January 10. Native States coinage. Pertabgarh Mint can at most coin only a few thousands daily. In the three months, August, September, October, it coined a total of 2,25,000. Inquiry is being made as to later action there. Our information regarding native states coinage may be summatised as follows :—Kashmir and Nepal Mints believed to be working. Of other mints, the more important, such as Baroda, Gwalior, Bhopal, Indore, Hyderabad, have been closed to coinage. Amount being coined in Jeypore, Jodhpore, Pali, Nagpore, Jaisalmir, Karaoli, Kotah, Jhallawar, Orchha. Nawanagar, and smaller States, so far as our information goes, cannot be more than 30,000 rupees daily and very small proportion of silver recently imported goes to native States for coinage.

From the Secretary of State to the Viceroy.—January 18, 1894:—There were no tenders yesterday for bills. Please to make the announcement in time for next Wednesday's sale, when and how you think best.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.—January 20, 1894:—Sale of bills. An announcement is now being made throughout India in the terms of your Lordship's telegram of January 16. The first result will be an attempt to rush the price down, the prevailing impression being that you must not accept any rate which may be offered ; but the banks are in great straits for money, and firmness of balance of trade will restore confidence in the future and strengthen the rates tendered for bills.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.—January 24, 1894:—Since Saturday's announcement, business has been practically at a standstill, the rate quoted being entirely nominal. Everyone is waiting to see what happens to-day, and predicts disaster if rates are allowed to drop too much. The banks must raise money immediately, and yesterday they were trying unsuccessfully to sell at 1s. 2 3-8d. The prevailing opinion is that your Lordship has the situation in your own hands.

From the Secretary of State to the Viceroy.—January 24, 1894:—Council Bills. Highest bid 1s. 2 3-8d. less than one lakh ; transfers 21 lakhs 1s. 2 5-16d. We have refused all. The Government have determined to fix the minimum price at 1s. 2 13-32d. and 1s. 2 7-16d. this week.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.—January 25, 1894:—Council Bills. We were aware that the banks would continue to force low rates, but they must have money ; and we, therefore, believe that, in order to obtain competition with a prospect of a high rate, it is of more importance that you should announce a limit to the amount of bills which you will sell than a limit as to the rate at which they will be sold. We, therefore, recommend you to announce that for a specified period you will not allot more than a certain sum per week, fixing the period and the amount as you think best for the purpose.

From the Secretary of State to the Viceroy.—January 27, 1894 :—I will bear in mind the suggestion made in your telegram of the 25th, but I doubt the expediency of such a limit as you have recommended.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.—February 7, 1894 :—Money very tight, but banks not likely to tender heavily, because they believe that, if you will accept at current rate, it will indicate determination to follow the market downwards, and collapse and panic will follow. It is urged in banking circles for the above reasons that you should declare a minimum for the next two months.

From the Secretary of State to the Viceroy.—February 7, 1894 :— Your telegram of to-day. Sold telegraphic transfers eight lakhs, 1s. 2 11-32d. ; refused one and a-half lakhs, 1s. 2d. It is quite impossible for me to declare minimum.

Form the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.—February 12, 1894 :—From want of confidence in exchange the export trade is being completely held back, as it is obviously advantageous for exporters to borrow even at 10 per cent. if at the end of a week they can secure exchange 1-32d. lower. No tenders can therefore be expected while you are reducing the price of bills to meet the market, and while it is known that heavy arrears are pending. The banks and the public strongly urge that you should fix some rate below which you will not go before the end of April, and they believe that such an announcement would be followed by large demand and by the resumption of business. We fear without this the continual enhancement of the bank rate will lead to commercial difficulties. We hesitate to advise your Lordship after recent communications, but think it right that you should know the position in which affairs are at present.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.—February 13, 1894 :—The rate of exchange was hardening yesterday, but has now again given way owing to Reuter's having yesterday telegraphed that your Lordship would sell bills at the market rate of the day.

From the Secretary of State to the Viceroy.—February 13, 1894 :—I must adhere to my refusal to announce any minimum rate for bills. The banks cannot be expected to tender so long as they can obtain mercantile bills below the rates quoted for Council bills. Imports would, in my opinion, be supported more than exports would be stimulated, if a minimum rate were to be announced.

THE RECENT FIGHTING ON THE GAMBIA.

THE steamer Teneriffe arrived at Plymouth, on April 1, from Bathurst, having specially called to land men wounded in the recent operations on the Gambia. Those who arrived were Lieut. H. J. Savell, R.N., Sergt. G. Bensley, R.M.L.I., Pte. Cobb, R.M.L.I., Pte. F. Howarth, R.M.L.I., Pte. W. Hughes, R.M.L.I., Mills, A.B., E. Felton, A.B., P. O. Second Class T. Hubby, all of the Raleigh ; Sergt. J. Dunn, R.M.L.I., and Stoker P. Gough, of the Magpie ; and J. Haynes, A.B., and M. Loughton, A.B., of the Widgeon. The majority of these were rather severely wounded, mostly in the legs. Every comfort possible was arranged for the invalids, who expressed their thanks to Captain C. Perchard and purser Toby. During the voyage the invalids were under the care of Surgeons R. Bentham and D. Macnab. It appears that after the defeat of the British force a panic set in, and the European residents at Bathurst had to patrol the town for four days. This was rendered necessary by the fact that Fodi-Silah's followers became emboldened by their temporary success, and actually made an attack, opening fire when 100 yards from the Telegraph office. They were, however, soon beaten off. The gallantry of the British force during their disastrous retreat is looked upon by everybody at Bathurst as little short of heroic, the manner in which the men rescued the wounded when under heavy fire being spoken of as reflecting the highest credit upon the Seamen and Marines. The wounded, upon arriving at Plymouth, heard with the greatest satisfaction the confirmed news of the capture by the French of Fody Silah.

INDIA COUNCIL DRAFTS IN 1893-94.

ACCORDING to the official announcement posted at the Bank of England on April 2, the amount of Bills upon India and of telegraphic transfers sold by the India Council from April 1, 1893, to March 31, 1894, compares as under with the drawings of the four previous years:—

Year.	Amount drawn.	Sterling realised.	Ave. rate.
1893-94	Rs. 15,79,14,032	£9,569,255	1s. 2·344d.
1892-93	Rs. 25,98,97,896	£16,224,531	1s. 2·932d.
1891-92	Rs. 23,57,14,389	£16,401,538	1s. 4·7d.
1890-91	Rs. 21,18,89,300	£15,960,034	1s. 6·03d.
1889-90	Rs. 22,41,86,638	£15,473,496	1s. 4·636d.

The amount received in 1893-94 on account of Rs. 15,72,36,032 was £9,380,235. The following figures give the yearly Budget estimates in sterling, and the amounts realised for the past five years :—

Year.	Estimated amount.	Rate per rupee.	Amount realised.	Rate obtained per rupee.
1893-94	£14,660,000	1s. 4·762d.	£15,474,493	1s. 4·26d.
1890-91	£14,960,000	1s. 4·526d.	£15,960,034	1s. 6·03d.
1891-92	£16,000,000	1s. 4½d.	£16,401,538	1s. 4·7d.
1892-93	£17,000,000	1s. 5d.	£16,224,531	1s. 2·932d.
1893-94	£13,700,000	1s. 2½d.	£9,569,255	1s. 2·344d.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN CONTRIBUTIONS.

IN the House of Commons, on March 30, on the vote to complete the sum of £27,061 for Diplomatic and Consular buildings, Mr. Hanbury asked for an explanation with reference to the contribution of India towards the rents of Legation and Consular buildings in China.—Mr. A. C. Morton referred to the charge for municipal and State taxes, including insurance at Berlin. He also objected to the poor people of India being called upon to make contributions which the British authorities ought to pay out of Imperial funds.—Mr. H. Gladstone said there was a certain amount of reciprocity with regard to the payment of taxes, and that the payment by India towards rents of Legation and Consular buildings in China had been made for many years. —Mr. A. C. Morton said notice should be given to the embassies that the local authorities of London ought to charge them rates and taxes, and insist upon reciprocity. —Mr. Legh asked whether it was not the universal practice in all foreign countries to exempt diplomatic and Consular representatives from the payment of rates and taxes, and why the rule was not observed in Berlin and Vienna.—Sir C. Dilke thought India did not contribute too large a share towards the diplomatic and consular expenses of this country. No doubt there might be some revision as to the particular cases in which India should contribute, but the result of that reconsideration would undoubtedly be to increase the extent of the Indian contribution. Therefore, in the interests of the Indian taxpayers he did not think it would be a good thing for India that the point should be reconsidered. For example, the expenditure in Eastern Africa, partly colonial and partly foreign, was almost entirely incurred on behalf of Indian subjects and Indian trade, and to that India hardly made any contribution. There was another matter to which attention ought to be called, and that was the extent to which the Foreign Office was becoming a colonial department. He held that the proper police for this country was to place protectorates, which were virtually colonies, under the control of the Colonial and not the Foreign Department. There would, however, be an opportunity of referring to that subject on Class 5, and therefore he would not enlarge upon it now.—Mr. James Lowther asked for detailed information as to the position which diplomatic residences in this country occupied in relation to local rates.—Sir J. Hibbert explained that the Government paid both classes of rates in the first instance and obtained repayment through the Foreign Office of that portion for which the Diplomatic Body was responsible. The plan worked most satisfactorily.—Mr. A. C. Morton asked whether the German Government came under this arrangement.—Sir J Hibbert : Yes.—Mr. A C. Morton said that Germany already had a long pull at the British purse—(laughter)—and he wished to be sure that they had no more. —Sir R. Temple asked for an explantion of subhead E, China rents, for which £1000 was put down. The specification said that it was for "Rents of the Legation and Consular buildings in China, in respect of which the Indian Government contributes (including £490 for taxes)." What was the total amount of the contribution of India ?—Mr. Hanbury thought the House had a right to know what the contribution of India was. Four ministers were intrested in the vote, and yet not one of them gave an explantion. He moved to reduce subhead E by £100.—Mr. T. G. Bowles asked how, without knowing the exact amount of India's contribution, was the committee to know whether India paid a fair share of these rents or not.—Mr. H. Gladstone said he had not full knowledge of the details of the item under consideration.—Sir C. Dilke said the contribution from India was £12,500.—Mr. H Fowler said that was the amount of India's contribution, and that those who took special interest in Indian finance were content with the arrangement under which that contribution was paid. In fact, they feared that if the question were reopened the contribution from India might be increased.—Mr. Hanbury wished justice to be done as between the two countries. He had a right to look at the subject from the point of view of the British taxpayer. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. Labouchere said the lump sum of £12,500 was paid into the Treasury by India in respect of this service, and contended that it mettered little under what particular item the figures appeared.—Mr. H. Fowler contended that it would not be practicable to divide and apportion the money in the detailed manner which some hon. members favoured.—The motion was negatived by 92 votes against 16.

GOVERNMENT AND THE INDIAN RIOTS.

ON Monday, April 2, Mr. Caine asked the Secretary for India whether the India Office had yet received a copy of the recent instructions issued by the Government of India, ordering that in future the police in dealing with a riot should not use blank cartridge but use only ball cartridge ; if so, had that order received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and would he lay the instruction and any correspondence thereon upon the table of the House. Mr. H. Fowler : No definite instructions have yet been given on this subject. The question is under the consideration of the Local Governments, by whom the orders will have to be issued eventually, and the precise line to be taken will not be determined until the Government of India is in possession of their views. When the correspondence is complete there will be no objection to its being presented to the House.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES IN BRITISH INDIA.

Mr. H. Fowler, replying to Mr. Caine, said : A return showing the composition of the several Legislative Councils has been received from India, and the papers showing the method pursued by the various local Governments are being collected. If my hon. friend will move for the papers, I shall have great pleasure in presenting them to the House.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST AN INDIAN OFFICIAL.

MR. CAINE asked the Secretary for India whether he was aware that a Hindoo deputy collector of Malabar, Mr. C. Kunhi Kannan, was, on the *ex parte* report of the acting district magistrate, prosecuted by the Madras Government for alleged bribery in October, 1888, without being given any opportunity of explanation ; and whether sworn evidence had been forthcoming, since the prosecution was ended, proving that the prosecution was the result of a conspiracy, and that the Madras Government had refused to order an inquiry ; and, if so, would the Secretary of State call for copies of petitions, dated May 19 and December 21, 1893, with a view to considering the advisability of directing the Madras Government to hold an inquiry into the case. Mr. H. Fowler : Mr. C. Kunhi Kannan was prosecuted before a court of law, to which he had the opportunity of submitting such explanation or defence of his conduct as he might have to offer. The result of the trial was, however, that he was convicted of bribery, and sentenced to imprisonment. Since his release he has petitioned the Government of Madras for a further inquiry, alleging that his conviction was the result of a conspiracy ; but as the trial had taken place in the ordinary way before the Sessions Court, the Government of Madras pointed out that his proper course was to apply to the Sessions Court for sanction to prosecute his accuser for perjury, or to move the High Court to take up the matter in exercise of its powers of revision, and that an investigation by a special officer would, by comparison, carry no weight and would have no legal authority. In this view I am disposed, as at present advised, to concur.

THE BALLADHUN MURDER CASE.

In reply to Mr. Caine, Mr. H. Fowler said: I am aware that allegations have been made with respect to the proceedings in connection with the Balladhun murder case which require the fullest investigation. The Viceroy has instructed the Chief Commissioner of Assam to inquire into all the circumstances. I understand that if the Chief Commissioner of Assam will shortly make his report, and I believe that the papers on the subject should reach me about the middle of next month. At present no official papers relating to the case have been received in the India Office, and I am unable to give any further answer with respect to the details of this case.

KIANG HUNG.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was a fact, as stated by Mr. Holt Hallett, that her Majesty's Government were about to cede to China the Burmese district of Kiang Hung, through which the British railway to Yunnan and the south-western provinces of China must pass. Sir E. Grey : The cession of the rights of Burma in Kiang Hung, which we found under Chinese administration, is one of those questions dealt with in the convention relating to the Burmese frontier recently signed with China. As that convention has not yet been ratified, it would not be in the interests of the public service to make any declaration with regard to it at the present moment.

COTTON IMPORTS INTO INDIA.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th instant, Mr. H. Flower, replying to Sir Donald Macfarlane, said : On the average of the last three years about twenty one per cent. of the cotton goods imported into India consist of coloured or printed goods. The Tariff Act has been passed and there is at present no proposal on the subject of Indian import duties before her Majesty's Government.

THE ALLEGED MURDER IN DUM DUM.

Replying to Mr. Caine, Mr. H. Fowler said : I have seen in the newspapers a report of the court martial at Ahmedabad on Private O'Hara, referred but not of the finding and the sentence of the Court. The Private O'Hara referred to in the second paragraph of [my honourable friend's question was tried and convicted for a murder committed at Dum Dum. In India, as in this country, power is reserved to refer questions of law to a court of appeal. This was done in the present instance, and the Court, with the express concurrence of the judge who tried the case, decided that the conviction was wrong and must be quashed. I am informed that the soldier O'Hara, who was the subject of these proceedings, was discharged from the Army.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN.

THE great Metropolitan Stakes (handicap) of 1,000 sovs. by subscription of 5 sovs. each, the only forfeit if declared, 15 sovs. if left in, or 25 s

KING THEEBAW'S JEWELS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times*, further on this subject, writes:—Mr Joseph Crawshaw, solicitor, of Bow-street, who has had under his direction the negotiations with the India Office relative to the alleged theft of King Theebaw's Crown jewels, has authorised the following statement of the authentic facts on the subject. Late in 1892 Mr. John Mobbs, an estate agent of Southampton, heard from Mr. Charles Berry, who was formerly in business at Covent Garden, that an ex-soldier named William White, alias Jack Marshall, who lodged at one time with Mr. Berry's mother at Wandsworth, had once made an extraordinary communication to Mrs. Berry and her daughter-in-law. According to the information given to Mr. Mobbs, White said that when the Palace of Mandalay was occupied in 1885 by British troops, he and another soldier, since deads. had been concerned in hiding away King Theebaw's Crown jewels and regalia, which the other soldier had stolen during the night from the palace. Soon after hearing this story Mr. Mobbs put himself into communication with the India Office, and on January 9, 1893, he wrote to the Earl of Kimberley at the India Office stating that he was in a position to reveal the exact place where the Burmese Crown jewels were secreted, and asking what remuneration the Government would be willing to make him as commission on the discovery of the treasure. On May 16, 1893, other correspondence having intervened, Sir A. Godley wrote to Mr. Mobbs that the Government of India were prepared to give him a commission, the amount of which has been already published, any part of the Mandalay hidden regalia which might be discovered with his assistance. Mr. Mobbs then set to work to find the ex-soldier, and knowing he was a pensioner, waited until the time when his next pension (the last, it appears, that he was entitled to) became due, and then made his acquaintance. On October 4, 1893, Mr. Mobbs wrote the following letter to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, Whitehall:—

It was only yesterday that I was able to see the man who can unearth the hidden jewels. He has been working in Kent and Surrey as a farm labourer. He was one of the privates in the 2nd Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, and was on the signalling staff in Burma, and knows the country well, as he was there over two years. He requires the Government to indemnify him from any punishment as an accessory after the fact, and on having that assurance I will produce him at twenty-four hours' notice. He will be required to go out and dig up the jewels with any other trustworthy person you may appoint. The soldier who actually buried them is dead.

On January 20, 1894, Sir A. Mackenzie replied, granting the required indemnity, and saying that the name of the ex-soldier should be communicated, and he should be instructed to proceed at once to Rangoon. Mr. Mobbs then instructed Mr. Crawshaw to approach the India Office on the question of expenses for travelling to Burma and maintenance of himself and the ex-soldier White, and an agreement was drafted between Mobbs, White, and the two Berrys as to their respective shares in rewards, &c. Mr. Crawshaw put the case before the India Office, having previously seen White and heard his story told by himself in a guarded but satisfactory manner. Subsequently, at the request of Sir Steuart Bayley, Mr. Crawshaw had an interview with that official at the India Office, and arrangements were made for the Government to, defray the expenses of the ex-soldier White to Rangoon. Sir Steuart Bayley at the same time said that the Burmese Crown and jewels certainly were missing, and that, further, one of the colonels on guard had stated that the night before the Royal Palace at Mandalay was occupied he had walked through it, King Theebaw having fled, and had then seen gold vases and other ornaments there which upon the occupation by our troops in the morning could not be found. After the negotiations with the India Office matters seem to have become complicated. Mr. Mobbs desired to accompany the soldier to Burma, in order to know exactly what was found or not, as, in his opinion, White intended to remain in Burma, and he applied for an advance from the Government on his commission note for that purpose, but the India Office declined to modify the arrangements. Sir A. Godley, however, on March 12, 1894, repeated his offer to the soldier White, made verbally by the assistant political secretary to Mr. Crawshaw. During these negotiations White had been working in the docks extension, E. C., at 50s. a week under Messrs. Lucas and Aird. It is now said that he did not think the offer of the Government sufficiently generous, and, having obtained his indemnity and his lost pension, has taken the matter in his own hands. The following letter from Mr. Mobbs to his solicitor seems to suggest that view, and points to a strange development:

March 26, 1894. Burma Treasures.

Gentlemen,—Owing to all this delay in the Indian Government making arrangements, the ex-soldier has taken it into his head to work his passage to Rangoon with the object of securing the above for his sole benefit. Please send a copy of this at once to the India Office, that they may cablegram to Rangoon to have all steamers and the railway station watched so as to secure him. His name in the army is William White; his correct name is Jack Marshall; he is about 30 years of age, has very fair hair, eyebrows and moustaches, and bright blue eyes; is about 5ft. 8in. high, has a sabre-cut over one eye. He speaks the native tongue and has a native wife near Rangoon, who has a son by him. He is very cunning and up to all the native dodges. Some of the treasures are hidden under the bamboo huts near the palace at Mandalay, and can be got at from the bush. I am very sorry this should have happened, as he may give a lot of trouble and cause a further delay. I have a great mind to go out at my own expense rather than be beaten by such a man. He wrote to a friend that he intended to do this while employed in the docks here. I am unable at present to ascertain what ship he has gone in, but am making every inquiry. I hope the India Government will keep me posted up, that I may know how to act. I shall have means soon of verifying all the statements as to these lost treasures made by White.—Yours faithfully, JOHN MOBBS.

To Messrs. Crawshaw and Co., Solicitors, 7, Bow-street.

A copy of this letter has been sent to the India Office, and Mr. Fowler has replied that a copy thereof will be forwarded to the Government of India for communication to the authorities in Burma. Meanwhile the whereabouts of White, the ex-soldier, are unknown, but Mr. Mobbs is sanguine that he will successfully trace him. That the matter is likely to give the authorities some trouble is certain. It will be noticed that, so far as the authorities know, there has been no deathbed revelation of a secret, and the name of the dead soldier is not disclosed.

A correspondent of the *Daily Graphic* states that it has been without a doubt now settled that King Theebaw's crown and jewels have been missing since the capture of the Royal Palace at Mandalay. But it is also pointed out that King Theebaw at the time of the capture in 1815 fled across the border into China, and may have taken the jewels, &c., with him. The matter of this hidden treasure has now been before the Secret Service of the India Office for a long time. The difficulty as to the ownership of the Royal jewels, even if they are found, is stated to be considerable, because the Crown jewels are not included in the terms of annexation and surrender agreed to by the Princes of Burma as heirs-expectant.

Mr. John D. Pigott, who was Reuter's war correspondent in Burma, and who entered King Theebaw's Palace in Mandalay with the British troops, has made a statement to Reuter's Agency with regard to the treasures alleged to have been stolen from the Royal Palace, in the course of which he says: "My opinion is that if Private White and his companion were assisted, as is most probable, by native women in hiding the Crown jewels and regalia, there is very little chance of their being recovered. I am certain, from my experience of Burmese women and their inordinate love of jewellery, that they would have removed them from their hiding-place at the earliest moment possible after the first suspicions had been allayed. If, however, they were buried under a sentry-box in the Palace gardens by the two men without native knowledge, there is still hope that they may be found. Wherever they are, the jewels cannot be less than two lakhs of rupees in value."

THE late Sir Gerald Portal was engaged at the time of his death upon a narrative of his recent mission to Uganda, and had completed a considerable portion of the work when it was interrupted by his fatal illness. His diary of the expedition, and other materials relating to it, have now been placed by Lady Alice Portal in the hands of Mr. Rennell Rodd, who has undertaken to prepare them for publication, in a volume which will also contain the finished chapters already mentioned. The book, which will be published by Mr. Edward Arnold, is expected to be ready by the end of next month.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

IF only a tithe of the rumours which have floated about the Lobby of the House of Commons this week be true, writes a Home paper of April 6, the Government entertain serious misgivings with regard to the security of their position, owing mainly to the dissensions among the M'Carthyite section of their Irish supporters, and the openly avowed hostility at the Parnellite Convention held in Dublin on Tuesday. Altogether ignoring the Redmondites, nearly a score of Nationalists were absent on Monday, despite the urgent summons of their whips, so that if a division had then taken place on the Scottish Grand Committee resolutions the Government might have found themselves in an awkward predicament.

At the Parnellite Convention, held in the Rotunda, Dublin, on Tuesday, for the purpose of considering the position of the Home Rule movement, and other matters of importance to Ireland, Mr. John Redmond, M.P., who presided, spoke at great length on the position of Irish affairs, and denounced the timidity of the McCarthyites. There was (he said) a crisis now in the history of Ireland, when there was a danger of the people giving up in disgust all Constitutional agitation, owing to the course taken by the Anti-Parnellites. He was in favour of risking a dissolution in preference to the present condition of things, which were deadly to Ireland. On the motion of the Mayor of Cork, a resolution was adopted declaring that the present Government had forfeited all claims to the confidence of the Irish Nationalists, and that it was the duty of those who represented Irish National sentiment to strive for an early dissolution of Parliament, so that the question of Home Rule might be again presented to the constituencies of these Kingdoms.

Mr. Asquith, speaking, on April 4, at Hudderafield, warned the Radical party against the dangers it ran by divisions caused by the running of Independent Labour candidates at elections. This had lost them a seat in that borough, and he appealed to all sections of the party to unite against the common enemy—the party of reaction. He claimed that the Government had shown themselves most willing to go further than any previous Government in endeavouring to ameliorate the condition of the working classes. To enable them to carry out further measures they must increase the momentum by enlarging the electorate and improve the party machine by means of devolution. The task for the new Liberals was to endeavour to secure that every man should have an equal chance of making the most of the endowments which nature had given him, and sharing in the social heritage bequeathed by unnumbered generations.

The *Times*, April 4, says:—By a majority of ten, in a House of 355 members out of 670, Mr. Dalziel's motion for setting up a Home Rule Legislature in Scotland has been carried with the approbation of Sir G. Trevelyan. This extraordinary development of the Separatist policy of the Government was announced and accomplished at the close of a sitting mainly devoted to a humdrum discussion on the procedure of the House of Commons. The adoption of the principle of Scotch Home Rule, after a debate of a couple of hours, will not impose upon anybody. The vote at which the House, contrary to general expectation, arrived last night carries with it no authority whatever. It is simply another addition to the baggage with which the Government will have to go to the country very soon. There is no possibility of maintaining Sir G. Trevelyan's position that it is within his right to propose, as a Minister, on Monday night, that Scotch affairs should be dealt with by a Scotch Grand Committee, and to vote, as a private member, on Tuesday night, that they should be handed over to a Scottish Legislature. Taken in connection with Lord Rosebery's avowed opinions in favour of "Home Rule all round," and especially for Scotland, Sir G. Trevelyan's declaration last night proves that the Grand Committee scheme is merely intended to cover an advance in the direction of Separatism.

"THE SECRET OF BUDDHA."

AT a recent meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society (reported in the *Athenæum* and the *Academy* of March 31), Lord Reay presiding, the Secretary (Prof. Rhys Davids) read a paper by Surgeon-Major Waddell on "The Secret of Buddha, as illustrated by an Ancient Cave Fresco and Tibetan Paintings." It is well known that the special characteristic of Gotama, which made him a Buddha, and distinguished him above the other Arahats, was the discovery of the well-known Four Noble Truths and of the Twelve-Linked Chain of Cause (otherwise called the Wheel of Life, the Patisca Samuppada). The meaning of the Noble Truths is well ascertained, but that of the Wheel of Life is still so obscure that the best interpreters have confessed their inability to show the connection between its various links. These are Ignorance, Conformations, Consciousness, Name and Form, the Senses, Contact, Sensation, Thirst, Craving, Becoming, Birth, Old Age, and Death. It is easy to understand the proposition that, given the sense organs and contact through them with the outside world, there follows sensation, which gives rise to a felt want, a thirst, a craving. But how can ignorance cause conformations, or how can craving produce becoming? And when we find birth nearly at the end of the series, so that it cannot be the birth of the individual to whom the senses belong, is it the birth of some one else, or a future birth of the same person, that is referred to? All these are at present unsolved questions, as we have only the technical terms of the Chain, as expressed in Pali, to guide us; and the authorised traditional interpretation of them, preserved in the Commentaries, has not yet been published and translated. Now there is, in the celebrated caves of Ajanta, a ruined fresco representing a wheel, with figures in twelve compartments on the rim, hitherto supposed to be a painting of the Zodiac. Reproductions of this fresco were in the hands of the audience, and Mr. Waddell also exhibited a large picture he had brought from Tibet, of the Wheel of Life. The comparison of the two showed that the Ajanta fresco was really a painting of the same subject, and the Tibetan interpretation of the figures on the wheel showed what was the traditional meaning attached in Tibet, since the ninth century, to the difficult technical terms found in the older works. The author also commented on the view of life set out on the wheel and those of Schopenhauer and Hartmann.—An interesting discussion followed, in which Sir William Hunter, Dr. Gaster, Mr. Arbuthnot, Miss Foley, and others took part.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

ACCORDING to the *Annales de l'Institut Pasteur*, 1,648 persons were under treatment at the Pasteur Institute in 1893 and that six deaths occurred. But in two cases the first symptoms of hydrophobia appeared before the treatment had been completed. The decrease in the rate of mortality since M. Pasteur began his treatment eight years ago, is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Number of Persons Treated.	Number of Deaths.	Rate of Mortality.
1886	2671	25	94 p.c.
1887	1770	11	70 p.c.
1888	1622	9	55 p.c.
1889	1830	7	34 p.c.
1890	1540	5	32 p.c.
1891	1559	4	25 p.c.
1892	1700	4	22 p.c.
1893	1648	4	24 p.c.
	14,430	72	50 p.c.

Out of the total of 14,430 persons treated, 1,213 were bitten in the head, the number of deaths being 16, or 1·32 per cent.; 8,032 on the hands, the number of deaths being 45, or 56 per cent.; and 5,185 on other parts of the body, the number of deaths being 11, or ·21 per cent. The 1,648 persons inoculated last year were made up of 1,470 French and 178 foreigners, the latter including 43 Spaniards, 35 Greeks, 23 English, 22 Belgians, 18 Egyptians, and 14 British subjects from India.

THE GERMANS IN EAST AFRICA.

THE Berlin Correspondent of the "Daily News," April 4, writes:—"An official account has been received about the expedition into the interior of German East Africa. The expedition has passed through the territories of the Mahenge and Mafiti and the Governor-General thinks that by executing several of the most important chiefs, who were slave raiders, and some of whom were caught in the act, the power and rapacity of these tribes has been finally broken. The expedition found on the Upper Ruaha as well as on the Upper Ulanga, a densely populated, richly cultivated, and specially fruitful country, the principal products of which are rice, maize, tobacco, and india-rubber. Amongst these tribes slaves are well treated and fed. The heat is described as being exceedingly great, the mean temperature in the shade being 92deg. Fahr. At a depth of an inch under the surface of the ground the temperature rises to 125deg., so that the bearers had much to suffer from blisters on the soles of the feet. Marches were therefore undertaken by moonlight."

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used "Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without KOKO. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE ARDLAMONT MYSTERY.

SURRENDER OF SCOTT.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a special edition on Thursday (April 5) announced that the man Scott, otherwise Sweeney, whose name was mentioned in connection with the Ardlamont tragedy, surrendered himself to the police by arrangement at the *Pall Mall Gazette* office that afternoon. The *Pall Mall* says:—"It is only in the last few weeks that we have found some direct clues as to Scott's or, as we should say, Sweeney's identity and whereabouts. Negotiations were set on foot by us, in no vindictive spirit, with a view to punishing the guilty, if guilty, and clearing the innocent, if innocent. In the result Sweeney sought our advice, and coming of his own free will to this office, expressed his willingness to do as we might recommend. Obvious difficulties of identity and other considerations in so responsible a matter led us to seek legal opinion. We therefore summoned and took counsel of Mr. Eliot Hutchinson, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, solicitor. After some discussion Sweeney, taking our advice, expressed his desire to surrender into the hands of the police in order to clear himself of the discomfortable state of outlawry in which, by Scottish code, he still finds himself, and which outlawry, for all purposes of human life, will be civilly dead. We therefore sent to Scotland Yard, desiring that an inspector might be sent. We naturally took the precaution of getting the most emphatic proofs of Sweeney's identity that were within our reach, and the following are statutory declarations made in this office before a Commissioner of Oaths." Then follow three declarations, two of which are to the following effect:—

"Sweeney, of the Westminster Palace Hotel, hall porter, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—(1) That I am, and have for some years been, hall porter at Westminster Palace Hotel; (2) that the person now before me is my brother, Edward Sweeney, whom I know to have formerly passed under the name of Ted Davies, bookmaker, and whom I also know to be the person who went to Ardlamont House on a visit to Mr. Monson, and who was afterwards the subject of a warrant issued in connection with the alleged murder of Cecil Hambrough; that I know him to be the same person who disappeared in September 1893 after Mr. Hambrough's death, and who has not been in evidence since. I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, by virtue of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1845.—George Sweeney."

"I, Edward Sweeney, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—(1) That I am the brother of George Sweeney, hall porter at the Westminster Palace Hotel; (2) that I am the person who passed under the name of Ted Davies, bookmaker; (3) that in August 1893 I went to Ardlamont House on a visit to Mr. Monson, and remained there on the 8th, 9th, and 10th days of the month, passing under the name of Scott; (4) that I am the person for whom a warrant was issued in connection with the alleged murder of Cecil Hambrough.

(Signed) "EDWARD SWEENEY."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* adds:—Full details of Scott's story have been placed in our hands, relating how and why he went to Ardlamont, the story of the boat incident, the death of Mr Hambrough, and his subsequent disappearance and adventures when charged with murder.

In a later edition the same paper says:—Immediately after the publication of our special edition a representative of the *Gazette* drove down to Scotland Yard in company with Sweeney and Mr Eliot Hutchinson. They were promptly shown into room No. 83, where all applicants on criminal matters are received. Mr Con Sexton, the well-known detective who takes charge of all the foreign criminal matters, received them. As soon as he saw Sweeney, he started like a man thunderstruck, then looked him carefully over from head to heel. Before a word was spoken it was easy to see that Mr. Sexton knew with whom he had to deal. Promptly he referred the matter to Inspector Moore, who entered the room like a man in a hurry. Mr. Hutchinson formally handed him a letter addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Police, inquiring whether there was or was not in existence at the moment a warrant for the arrest of Sweeney *alias* Scott on account of his connection with the case of the Queen *versus* Monson and others. Inspector Moore then left the room, and the parties were left under strict but scarcely noticeable surveillance. They waited for some time. The Commissioner meanwhile read the letter, and Mr. Hutchinson was sent for in a very few moments. He was received by Inspector Moore, who informed him that his letter had been duly received and considered; that the Commissioner had already informed the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that he could not deal with the matter, so far as the police were concerned; and that he must be excused from giving any further answer. Mr. Hutchinson then asked Inspector Moore whether the police had any warrant for the arrest of Sweeney or not. Inspector Moore replied that they had nothing for him there. Sweeney's arrival does not appear to have been kept very secret. After Mr. Hutchinson had communicated the result of his interview to his companions, they left the office. In the corridors were many interested spectators, who looked at Mr. Scott "as a man whom they had long wanted to know, and now saw for the first time." Among the spectators were several prominent officials of the police, and as Sweeney's cab left the yard it was closely watched by two of these, who seemed to be highly interested.

THE "LIFE OF CHRIST" FOUND IN TIBET.

THE new "Life of Christ" found in Tibet (writes a correspondent in the *Daily News* of March 31,) has a strange counterpart in the religious romance of "Barlaam and Josaph," which became so celebrated in the Middle Ages that two persons supposed to bear these names were canonised, and became "The holy Saints Barlaam and Josaphat, of India, on the borders of Persia, whose wonderful acts St. John of Damascus has described." Later research has thrown doubts upon John of Damascus, but that St. Josaphat was Buddha is a point that is now accepted. Laboulaye, as late as in 1859, was the first to point out the identity of the history of St. Josaphat with that of Buddha, Liebrecht, a year later, followed, and the subject has been written upon since then by a number of writers, among which ought to be mentioned Professor Rhys Davids, who gives the principal data connected with the subject in his "Buddhist Birth Stories." In that work it is explained how "Bodisat," a title of Buddha, became "Josaphat." The connection between Western and Eastern Asia in the early centuries of our era has engaged our savants for some time past, and the passage of a history from the one to the other before 200 A.D. will have to be critically considered before it is accepted. M. Notovitch brings forward his notes of this Gospel, but there seems to be a woful want of anything to support the credibility of his story. The learned in such matters have not yet forgotten the appearance of Shapira with his fragments of Deuteronomy, which he said had been found somewhere in Moab, and they will naturally be cautious about a book which is only affirmed to exist in the still more distant region of Tibet. The Lamasery of Hemis, where the book is said to be, is no myth, as the writer of this has visited the spot. That is so far in favour of the story. There are two places with the name of Hemis—one is about twenty or thirty miles below Leh, on the right bank of the Indus; and the other is about twenty miles above, on the left bank. This last is no doubt the one near which M. Notovitch met with his lucky accident, for there is a large and well-known Lama monastery at it. Leh, the capital of that part of Tibet, can be reached in about a fortnight's marching from Kashmir, so there is no difficulty in making a visit to Hemis, and it should be hoped that the Indian Government will send some fully competent person to investigate this matter, which has so many phases of great interest attached to it. In the summer months many Europeans pass Hemis on their way to shoot ibex, Ovis Ammon—that is, the wild sheep—and other rare game of that part of the world, and some of these may turn their "shikar" operations for a time to hunting up this wonderful book; so we are likely to hear of it before long. Hemis is in Kashmir territory, and an order from the Kashmir Government would most certainly be obeyed, even if it were a demand to deliver up the book so that it might be sent to London. It is stated that the original MS. from which the Tibetan work had been compiled had been brought to Lhasa about the year 200 A.D. This appears to imply that Lhasa was a place of note and sanctity at that date. We know very little about Lhasa in the second century A.D. It may have been a holy place at that time; but it may be supposed that evidence about manuscripts existing in it then must be of a limited kind. They are said to be "manuscripts in Pali"—that is not impossible; but then Pali was Southern Sanscrit, and is likelier to be found in Ceylon than in the Himalayas. But (adds the correspondent) these are only passing remarks. Let us hope the book exists, and, if it does, let us also hope that it will be in the British Museum before many months are over.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madona keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADONI SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, April 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W C Benett, BCS
Mr J P Goodridge, BCS
Mr F C Barnes, B
Mr J W Pilkington, B
Mr W Siddons, B
Mr G T MacKenzie, MCS
Mr W A Willock, MCS
Mr W S Meyer, MCS
Mr F W Tytler, M
Col J G R D MacNeill, CB, ISC
Col E Swinton Skinner, ISC
Major R C Temple, CIE, ISC
Capt P E Dixon, RE
Capt R C O Stuart, RA
Capt M B Bicknell, RA
Capt E E Robertson, I SC
Capt C B Hayes, ISC
Capt R H Rattray, ISC
Lieut P E Ricketts, ISC
Lieut E G Wright, ISC
Lieut W Macpherson, ISC
Lieut G S Frazer, ISC
Hon Lieut T Smith
Surg-Major S C Sarkies, IMS
Surg-Capt L F Child, IMS
Surg-Capt J P Doyle, IMS
Surg-Capt T C Moore, IMS

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R E V Arbuthnot, BCS, 2 mos
Mr A H Collins, BCS, till June 30
Mr D O Dowds, B, 6 mos
Col J G Fagan, B Cav, till June 1
Lieut-Col G H Elliot, ISC, 3 days
Major G D Gaskell, ISC, 6 mos
Capt E W Dun, DSO, ISC, 3 mos
Capt W Ewbank, to wait result of exam
Lieut A Hay, ISC, 6 mos
Lieut R C H Chalmers, ISC, 6 mos
Sub-Condr E W M Hollis, B, 2 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H Rigg, B
Capt P M Carnegy, ISC
Capt C P W Pirie, ISC
Engineer R Malcolm, RIM

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services and Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.—C H E Adamson, C I E, R K Ridgeway, V C, G L Elior, F B Pelle, J B Lynch, R Gordon, H E Penton, E L Elliot, D S O and C W J Hingston.

Capt M T Lyde to be Major.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut F J Fraser, from the Liverpool Regt, dated April 24, 1892, but to rank from July 9, 1890; Lieut T C Plowden, from the Royal West Surrery Regt, dated April 6, 1892, but to rank from Dec 24, 1890; Lieut G A H Beatty, from the Royal Irish Regt, dated May 27, 1892, but to rank from April 29, 1891; Lieut G M Morris, from the Devonshire Regt, dated Sept 7, 1892, but to rank from May 19, 1891; Lieut F F Sely-Blood, from the Royal Fusiliers, dated June 26, 1892, but to rank from July 7, 1891; Lieut H A Harington, from the Manchester Regiment, dated May 19, 1892, but to rank from July 14, 1891; Lieut C L Gaussen, from the 18th Hussars, dated May 11, 1892, but to rank from August 5, 1891; Second Lieut J W H Lyon, from the Lefnster Regiment; Lieut F M Lane, from the Lancashire Fusiliers, dated March 1, 1892, but to rank from Sept 20, 1891; Lieut J F Finnis, from the Manchester Regt, dated March 31, 1892, but to rank from Oct 21, 1892; Lieut W H F Basevi, from the South Wales Borderers, dated April 13, 1892, but to rank from Nov 8, 1891; Lieut A W Bailey, from the Middlesex regt dated June 2, 1892, but to rank from Feb. 17, 1892; Lieut G D M Moore, from the Lancashire Fusiliers, dated March 18, 1892, but to rank from March 1, 1892; Lieut C B Winter, from the Lincolnshire Regt, dated June 9, 1892, but to rank from March 30, 1892; Second Lieut H W Berthon, from the Midlesex Regt; Second Lieut O M J da-Costa, from the 21st Hussars; Second Lieut H G Ashville, from the Suffolk Regt; Second Lieut G E S Ward, from the Royal Barkshire Regt; Lieut W M Kennedy, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, dated July 31, 1892, but to rank from April 21, 1892; Second Lieut H C Scott, from the Norfolk Regt; Lieut R C W Lukin, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry, dated June 16, 1892, but to rank from May 11, 1892; Second Lieut R J C Eastwood, from the Gloucestershire Regt; Second Lieut H K Harley, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Second Lieut. Kirkpatrick, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry; Second Lieut H W F Cooke, from the Cheshire Regt; Second Lieut J M S Groves from the 18th Hussars; Second Lieut C B Monypenny, from the Royal west Kent Regt.

Bengal Medical Establishment.—Surgeon Lieut Col E R Johnson, to be Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel.

Madras Subordinate Medical Establishment.—Apothecary, First Grade S E Carrapiett to be Senior Apothecary, Second Grade ranking as Honorary Lieutenant.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned Officers to the Half-pay List:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Lieuts G A L Buchanan and C H Peterson.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers:—

Bengal Cavalry.—Col. C G Cautley.

Madras Infantry.—Lieut Cols H Stokoe and H M Dale.

Bengal Subordinate Medical Establishment.—Senior Apothecary, First Grade, ranking as Honorary Captain, R Crossley. The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff in India:—Capt. L A M Stopford, Derbyshire Regt. to be Aide-de-Camp to Maj. Gen J N Crealock, C B. commanding a district of the Madras Army.

THE SANITARY AND MEDICAL CONGRESSES.

AT the formal signature, on April 4, of the Convention of Paris, embodying the results of the deliberations of the recent International Sanitary Conference, M. Casimir-Perier ascribed the progress displayed in the decisions of the Conference in the first place to modern science, next to the humanitarian spirit of the different Governments, and finally to the wise spirit of conciliation which has dictated the resolutions adopted. England is considered to have made very material concessions, but on three points she has made especial reservations:—(1) The proposals for the protection of the Persian Gulf; (2) the proposition that a space of two metres shall be provided for on board ship for every individual pilgrim; and (3) the clause enacting that no pilgrims shall be permitted to embark without proving they possess adequate means to pay for their homeward journey, and provide for the maintenance of their families during their absence. The execution of the precautionary measures to prevent cholera from being imported into Europe has been entrusted to a commission delegated by the Sanitary Board of Constantinople, composed, in addition to the Turkish delegates, of the representatives of the Powers that have adhered, or shall adhere, to the Conventions of Venice, Dresden, and Paris. The Convention was signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Russia, Spain, the Netherlands, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Portugal, and Persia. The United States representatives agreed to the Convention with certain reservations, while the Ottoman, Norwegian, and Swedish delegates accepted it "ad referendum."

At the International Medical Congress at Rome, on March 30, a new treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, consisting in the constant inhalation of the essence of mint and the external application of creosote and essence of mint in alcoholic solution, was described by Dr. Monella, an Italian delegate, who claimed that he had by this treatment effected 39 cures. On March 31 Prof. Michael Foster read a paper on "The Organization of Science," in which he suggested the formation of imitations of the guilds of old on an international basis, so that scientific workers in various countries, who would thus be brought together, might derive greater profit from their labour than they did at present. He also called attention to the chaotic state, at present, of scientific literature.

NEWS FROM MATABELELAND

ACCORDING to a telegram received at Cape Town from Dr. Jameson, the gold prospects in Matabeleland exceed expectation, and the pannings brought to Buluwayo are described as marvellous.—The Cape Town telegraph has now got as far as Mangwe, half way between Tati and Buluwayo.—The only induna who it was feared might show fight has asked leave to surrender.—Dr. Jameson has successfully disposed of a large number of sites for buildings in the new township of Buluwayo.—In a letter from the camp of the Bechuanaland Police, some miles north east of Buluwayo, dated February 4, a correspondent of the "Times" says:—"Fuel and water are everywhere abundant. I have met no one here yet who is disappointed with the country; farmers and prospectors appear to be unfeignedly pleased with it. . . . The Bechuanaland Border Police is just what is required. Possibly half of the recruits are of colonial birth, whose familiarity with life on the veldt is of inestimable value to a frontier corps. The other half are men from home, among who one finds old public school boys, University men, men who have formerly held her Majesty's commission, and many who have served as non-commissioned officers or as privates in British regiments."

SIR H. LOCH AND MR. CECIL RHODES.

Sir Henry Loch left Cape Town, on April 4, for England. On his arrival the Colonial Office will conclude the settlement of Matabeleland, the leading features of which are already known. Shortly after Whitsuntide Mr. Rhodes himself is expected in London. By July and August, then remarks the Westminster Gazette, we may expect to see considerable developments in British Africa. Mr. Rhodes will be pushing on his Trans-Continental telegraph, travellers and settlers will be found in large numbers north of the Zambesi, the British administration in Central Africa will have strengthened its hands, the French and Niger Companys borders in West Africa may have been mapped out, the Government's decision in respect of Uganda will have been taken, and we shall know what has been done in Unyoro, and what is likely to be the fate of the Nile Valley.

SOME TRUTH ABOUT VIVISECTION.

WHAT SIR JAMES PAGET AND OTHERS SAY.

IT is a striking fact that although in the three previous articles upon this subject the Victoria-street Society for the Abolition of Vivisection have been charged with deliberate mis-statement and falsification of records in order to give colour to their cause, the individual members of the society who have replied to them have, with one accord, barked this charge, and have tried to divert attention and make capital by going for some small and quite unimportant point which had nothing whatever to do with it.

The writer has charged the society (meaning, of course, the active members, not the supporters, who are duped by their pamphlets) with having, in order to make vivisection sound, cruel and horrible, quoted experiments on *dead* animals, stated that anæsthetics were not used where they *were* used, and held up to execration as "bloodstained devils," "hogs degraded to fiends," and other choice synonyms from the feminine vocabulary, the most unselfish, humane, and devoted body of men that we possess. In reply come little quibbling letters like that of Miss Marion Lee, for instance, saying:—"So Professor Horsley puts the furtherance of science before the saving of life! What did I tell you?" or words to that effect—in forgetfulness, apparently, of the fact that the furtherance of science is the pursuit of truth, which has ever been held the noblest object men could follow. Or I am told—by a man this time:—"You mention twenty instances of great discoveries which have come from experiments on animals. You are wrong about glaucoma; therefore, your whole argument is fallacious, and anti-vivisection triumphs." It is easy to show that I am not wrong; but apart from that, what is the question of glaucoma but a drop in the ocean of argument, and why was it selected for an answer, but because the charges of dishonesty which I have made were unanswerable.

EXTRACTING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES.

I shall have to return to these charges, because it is a disgraceful thing that there should exist a body of paid and interested agitators, annually collecting sums of money from sympathetic people for a cause which depends so largely upon misrepresentation and deception. I have by my side as I write a bundle of books and pamphlets and two large volumes of press cuttings in which the same falsehoods appear year after year, in spite of repeated exposure and contradiction. The Chairman of the society continues to issue a circular begging for money, on the ground of a quotation *from an anatomical paper*, which he *knows* to be such, and which, nevertheless, he deliberately quotes as an experiment on a living animal performed in an English laboratory under the English law. When the Chairman acts in this way, what is one to expect of the less responsible members of the society?

It is on a par with this reckless abuse of popular generosity that the society should also depreciate, and should pay ignorant hirelings (like Mr. Adams: see report of Adams v. Adlam, Cobbs, and others—*Times*, December 7, 1887) to depreciate the value of the discoveries which have been made by experiments on animals and which could never have been made otherwise. The plain truth is that our whole medical and surgical science rests upon such experiments, and that every time we consult a doctor, who, without cutting us open, can diagnose our case and cure it, we put ourselves under a debt to them. This is no arbitrary statement. It will be upheld by every medical man, of any standing, and in proof of it I will quote one sentence from a letter of Sir James Paget, received by me this week. He says:—"In reply to the question often asked—whether vivisection has ever led to any useful practical result, I should say that there is scarcely any subject in medicine or surgery to the elucidation of which vivisection has not contributed. This I am sure of."

AUTHORITIES VERSUS IGNORANCE.

Again, another authority, Dr. Playfair writes straight to the point as follows:—

In my judgment there can be no question at all that experiments on animals are absolutely necessary. They are painful to the experimenters, no doubt, although not to the animals themselves, as at present conducted; but the gain to the world at large far more than counterbalances this drawback. I have a respect for the objections that are raised against them, but believing them to be mainly based on ignorance and misrepresentation, I feel that you are engaged in a good work in endeavouring to put the matter properly before the public.

I should have a higher belief in the sincerity and consistency of the objectors if I found them extending their sympathies to animals killed, maimed, and tortured for the purely selfish pleasure of sport, and endeavouring to stop such cruelties, as well as the painless experiments of men who are at least influenced by a high and noble motive. I shall gladly add my name to any counter-memorial you may be getting up.

In his presidential address at the International Congress of Hygiene, 1891, Sir Joseph Fayrer, M. D., F. R. S., put his views in a no less pointed manner. He said:—

It is in the region of scientific research by experiment that we look for real progress, and we can only deplore the mistaken sentiment, the false estimate and the misconstruction of its aspirations and purposes, which have placed an embargo on experimenton living animals, rendering the pursuit of knowledge in this direction well-nigh impossible, if not criminal; while for any other purpose, whether of food, clothing, ornament, or sport, a thousandfold the pain may be inflicted without question. The inconsistency of the sentiment which finds unwarrantable suffering in an operation performed on a rabbit, when the object is to preserve human or animal life or prevent suffering, but which raises no objection to the same animal being slowly tortured to death in a trap, or hunted or worried by a dog, needs no comment; while the spirit which withholds from the man of science what it readily concedes to the hunter, is, to say the least, as much to be regretted as it is to be deprecated.

Sir Dyce Duckworth, who is abroad, writes to offer his support to "the good cause I have in hand," and, finally, Dr. Samuel Wilks, F.R.S., consulting physician to Guy's Hospital, puts the last touch to that idiotic challenge

BRITISH CAPITALISTS IN THE STATES.

A New York message says :—Considerable sensation has been caused by a United Press special dispatch from Philadelphia stating that organised labour is soon to engage in a battle which will affect international interests, and may ultimately lead to international complications. War to the knife is to be declared by the Knights of Labour against the twenty or more breweries in St. Louis which are controlled by the British Syndicate, and it is given out by those who know whereof they speak that before many months the plant of every brewery concern will be absolutely idle, and that millions of dollars of British capital will become unproductive.

For some time past the British Syndicate breweries of the Mound City have been under the ban of the Knights of Labour as a result of the refusal of the management to recognise union labour. The breweries controlled by the British Syndicate are as follows :—Louis Obert, Arsenal, Home, American, National, Columbia, Anthony & Kuhn, Bremen, Brinkworth & Nolkei (Lafayette). Cherokee, Chouteau. Avenue, Excelsior, Green Tree Grove, Hyde Park, Louis Liberty Phœnix, Stifels, Wainwright Heins, and Last St. Louis. All efforts to induce these breweries to declare allegiance to the Knights of Labour having failed, the question of further action was discussed at length in the meeting of the General Executive Board held at Des Moines on February 27th last. A conference was had with representatives of local assemblies 7503, 691, and 652 and finally it was determined to call a National Convention of delegates from all local assemblies composed wholly or in part of brewery employees, nominally for the purpose of organising a national tread assembly of brewery workers but in reality to decide upon measures for driving the product of the British Syndicate breweries out of the market, and of compelling one and all of the establishments to suspend operations.

The secret call of this Convention has been issued, and names April 18 as the date, and St. Louis as the place for the gathering. A representative of the Knights of Labour said that this was likely to prove one of the most important fights that the organisation has had on its hands since its conflict with the New York Central Railroad. They would either, he said, unionise the St. Louis breweries or bankrupt the British stockholders. A scedeule is now being prepared of every saloon, and so far as is practicable of every private consumer, using the product of the breweries. Under the ban, each and every one of these will be approached in turn and asked to discontinue the use of the obnoxious product. If they refuse they will also come under the boycott. The product of the breweries concerned goes into half the States of the Union, and hence the ramifications of the struggle will be deep and far-reaching. If it becomes necessary, saloons using the British syndicate beer will be picketed, and organised labour will even be warned against patronising any business man of any business house the members of which my use the beer of the boycotted Breweries in their homes for domestic purposes. All the details of this extraordinary boycott will have been perfected before the assembling of the Convention next month, and a special committee will be appointed to co-operate with the General Executive Board in enforcing it to the limit. In the meantime, one final effort will be made to bring the managements of the breweries concerned to terms, and British stockholders have already been advised of the existing and prospective condition of affairs and urged to make their influence felt in their own interest.

Meanwhile the General Executive Board has approved an address that by this time is in the hands of every Knight of Labour in the country. Among other thing it says :—"All organise labour knows by this time of the eminently unfair treatment of their employees accorded by the British Syndicate of Brewery Owners in St Louis. Not content with paying them unfair wages in this most profitable business, these British capitalists shut the door in their faces because they had the courage to demand their rights There is no question about discouraging capital in this right. These men invest their money only because they can make a big interest on it. The reports of the discussion on the internal revenue section of the Tariff Bill show that beer-making is a profitable business. Yet this syndicate grinds down its employees and denies them the common rights of American citizenship. What should you do? What should every fair minded man do? Use the only weapon that is at hand to secure at least a right to live. Join with your friends in refusing to buy their produce. The Syndicate beer of St Louis is no cheaper nor better if as good, as that made by fairer men competing with them in St Louis. Their competitors pay good wages and recognise the rights of organised labour. Honest men can do no less. It remains for the British Syndicate in its unholy greed for money, to squeeze its employees and deny them justice, simply to enable these British non-residents to secure larger dividends on their capital with which to live in luxury in a foreign country. Rally then, fellow-workers, to the support of the local assemblies of Knights of Labour in St Louis, and boycott every drop of Syndicate St Louis beer."

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

Great activity in being displayed by the French Colonial party. The occupation of Timbuctoo, and the agreement with Germany as to the Lake Chad region, gives France, they contend, uninterrupted dominion from the Mediterranean to its Congo possessions, and leaves it free to push forward its eastern boundary as far as the Upper Nile Valley. On this account the news of Colonel Colville's advance on Unyoro has been received in France with very considerable interest, and further information as to the result of the campaign against Kabba Rega is eagerly awaited. Colonel Colville's move on Unyoro may be, the French colonial party think, only the preliminary to effective occupation by Great Britain of the Upper Nile Valley—a move which they have feared for some time past. Should this come to pass they dread the extension of English influence westward to the Mahomedan States grouped round Lake Chad, and the consequent prevention of their dream of an all-embracing North-African Empire. It is said that a hitch has occurred with regard to the Uganda settlement, relating, presumably, to the area over which the British protectorate should be declared. This may or may not have some connection with the Unyoro expedition.

A telegram received at the Colonial Office in Paris, on April 4, from the Governor of the Soudan reports a collison, due to a misunderstanding, between a reconnoitering column and the inhabitants of a village near one of the French posts. A lieutenant and three native soldiers were killed, and six soldiers wounded.

M. Jean Dybowski, the African explorer, who last November left Bordeaux to go on a mission to the Gaboon territory, is back in Paris. A well-furnished medicine chest enabled him to get through his mission without losing anyone whom he took with him. It often took him and his party ten hours to push forward as many miles. They had no food but what was tinned except now and then manioc and thin fowl. The water was sickening, and rank poision when unboiled. Still the country was a splendid one. Trees four yards in diameter are not rare. The Gaboon country is of extraordinary fertility. Indiarubber will be an article of staple trade. M. Dybowski came across a race of copper-coloured dwarfs. He says the English are fast extending their trade on the West Coast of Africa, and have set up trading stations in the French possessions through which he passed. The French have not so much as a factory there.

It is not true, says a Paris correspondent, that the Minister of Public Instruction has agreed with M. Waddington's heirs to buy his collection of coins for 500,000. Any agreement would of course have been subject to the approval of the Chambers. The collection was begun by the father of M. Waddington, who was a cousin of Frances Baroness deBausen. He confined himself to coins and medals relating to French history, and his son who inherited his taste, went farther a-field, and as a numismatologist explored Greece, Asia Minor, and Syria. Whenever he heard of a rare coin or medal he always inquired before buying it into its historical value. Twenty-thousand pounds seems a very high price however for the fruits of his labours and researches. The late Duc de Luynes, great-grandfather of the present Duke, went as a numismatologist before M. Waddington over the same ground. He had luck and sagacity, and gave his collection to the National Library.

The *Statist* urges that the Indian Council will have to raise in London over 25¼ millions sterling in the year now beginning—17 millions by the sale of its ordinary bills, over 2¼ millions by a gold loan, and 6 millions by the renewal of six months' bills placed during the year just ending. This sum is enormous, and exposes the Indian Government to grave danger. Happily there is no fear now of a European war ; but, the *Statist* asks, what would the consequences be if political disquietude had deepened? Therefore, it presses upon the Home and the Indian Governments, and upon the public, seriously to consider without delay how the home charges can be reduced. They are growing rapidly, and are likely to grow, unless something is done to check them, and if they are allowed to continue to grow, the credit of India will be jeopardised

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, APRIL 3.

Cheshire Regt.—Gen D Anderson to be Colonel, vice Gen Sir W M S McMurdo, G C B, deceased.

1st Life Guards—Capt H G Leigh retires from the Service receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut E F Holden, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt, to be Lieutenant, vice A S Turner, who exchanges.

8th Hussars—Serg M de Bathe, from 18th Hussars, to be Sec Lieutenant, vice Sir F Burdett, Bart, transferred to 17th Lancers.

Royal Engineers—The surname of Sec Lieut E G Meyricke is as now, and not as previously, described.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col H G Carleton, commanding 10th Regimental District, the Lincolnshire Regt, retires on retired pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Buffs, East Kent Regt—Super Lieut F K Essell to be Lieutenant, vice R H D'Aeth, promoted.

Cheshire Regt—Lieut J Shawe Taylor is seconded for service on the Staff.

East Surrey Regt—Lieut L C G Tufnell is seconded for service in the Ordnance Store Department.

Hampshire Regt—Capt T R H C Johnstone resigns his Commission.

South Staffordshire Regt—Capt C O Hore is seconded for service with the Mounted Infantry in Egypt.

Dorsetshire Regt—Sec Lieut H A Fardell resigns his Commission.

Essex Regt—Lieut G A P H Warden resigns his Commission.

Northamptonshire Regt—Lieut-Col W T Ellis, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half pay.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt—Lieut A S Turner, from 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice E F Holden, who exchanges.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—Maj H R Lovett retires on retired pay ; Capt and Brevet Maj E J Montagu Stuart Wortley, CMG, to be Major, vice H R Lovett.

Durham Light Infantry—Capt L Parke is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Rifle Brigade, the Prince Consort's Own—Capt E M Woodhouse retires from the Service receiving a gratuity ; Lieut Lord E W J Manners to be Captain, vice E M Woodhouse.

West India Regt—Lieut-Col A Bosworth to command a battalion ; Major G C Madden, DSO, to be Lieut-Colonel, vice local Colonel A B Ellis, CB, deceased ; Capt P O'Brien to be Major, vice G C Madden, DSO ; Capt T P E Lowry, from half pay, to be Captain, vice P O'Brien, with precedence next below Capt R J Norris, DSO.

Army Service Corps—Major H N Bunbury to be Lieut-Colonel, to complete establishment ; First class Staff Sergt Major W Goss to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt J Steele, deceased.

Staff—Col U L Dalrymple, CB, from Deputy Qmr-General, Bengal, to command a Second-class District in India, and to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed, vice Col W O Barnard, whose period of service in that appointment has expired ; Col E R Elles, CB, from Assistant Qmr-General at Headquarters in India, Intelligence Branch, to be Deputy Qmr-General Bengal, vice Col, temporary Brigadier-General, W L Dalrymple, CB ; Major and Brevet Lieut-Col G H More Molyneux, Indian Staff Corps, to be Assistant Qmr-General at Headquarters in India, Intelligence Branch, vice Col E R Elles, CB ; Major C W Peters, 4th Hussars, to be a Brigade-Major, vice Major J F Burn-Murdoch, 1st Dragoons, who vacates that appointment, Capt T J O'Dell, Army Service Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, vice Major C E Heath, Army Service Corps, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

School of Military Engineering—Lieut A. H. Dumaresq, R. E., to be Assistant-Instructor in Electricity, vice Capt. A. M. Stuart, R.E., who has vacated that appointment.

Inspection of Warlike Stores—Capt A. M. Stuart, RE., to be a First Class Assistant-Inspector, vice Capt H. E. Tyler, R.E., who vacates that appointment.

Ordnance Store Department—The appointment of Capt R. M. Barrington, the Hampshire Regt, to be a Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, which was notified in the "Gazette" of Feb. 27, 1894, is antedated to Dec. 6, 1893, vice Capt M. T. O. Travers, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, retired. The following officer is temporarily attached for duty—Lieut L. C. G. Tufnell, the East Surrey Regt.

Army Pay Department—Paymaster and Hon Capt C. F. H. Beardmore is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Memoranda—Cols the Hon F. C. Bridgeman and W. W. Bennitt, from Lieuts-Col half-pay, are placed on retired pay. Brevet-Col J. Farquarharson, C.B., from Lieut-Col. half-pay, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army on appointment as Director-General of the Ordnance Survey. Assistant-Commissary and Hon Lieut C. Johnson, Madras Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Deputy Assistant-Commissary T Southam, Madras Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

INDIAN ARMY.

Major-Gen J. M. Stewart, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieut-General; Col R. H. Inglis, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-General.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—J S Hallifax, to Undaunted, Apr 17.

Commanders—T F Thomas, to Iron Duke, May 1 ; F H P W Freeman, to R. N College, Apr 12 ; T H Fisher, to Undaunted, Apr. 17.

Lieutenants—T Nesbitt, (a) R N R, to Excellent, additional for short course of gunnery and torpedo instruction, Mar 3 ; D Davis to Melampus, as first lieutenant, Apr 9 ; C J Eyres, G, as first lieutenant ; P Hewett, R M Lambert, G G Webster, F W Loane, N, and W Hazell (a), R N R, to Undaunted, Apr 17.

Sub-Lieutenant—L G O Manserg, to Undaunted, Apr 17.

Midshipmen—H Grant-Duff, to Active, additional, Apr 12 ; A D P R Pound, H L Edwards, L L P Willan, H O Reinold, and H F Sadleir, to Undaunted, Apr 17.

Staff Commander— C D A Mershead, to Empress of India, May 1.

Staff Engineer—A Rayner, to Undaunted, Apr 17.

Engineers—R S Jennings, to Boadicea ; G W Noll, to Hyacinth ; R H C Ball, to Excellent, additional ; W W Hardwick, to Mersey, all March 22 ; J A Vaughan, to Undaunted, Apr 17.

Assistant Engineers—S M O Fawckner, to Plassy, March 22 ; J H Barber, to Victory, supernumerary, March 13 ; C F L Donkin to Undaunted, Apr 17, J A W Bonnervialle, to Himalaya ; and H W Kitching, to Undaunted, Apr 17, last two probationary.

Staff Surgeons.—G S Smith, to President, temporarily, Apr 5 ; T R Pickthorn, to Undaunted, Apr 17 ; R Bentham, to Colossus, Apr 5.

Surgeon—D J P McNabb, to Undaunted, Apr 17.

Chaplain—Rev S S Browne, to Plymouth Division Royal Marines, March 30.

Fleet Paymaster—E R Browne, to Undaunted, Apr 17.

Assistant Paymaster—W K Stephens, to Devastation, Apr 11.

Clerk—E A Dennys, to Undaunted, Apr 17.

Chief Boatswain—C Austen, to Audacious, Apr 2.

Boatswains—E Swinnock, to Assistance, Apr 1 ; W J Gundry, to Caledonia, March 22 ; M Flynn, to Enchantress, Apr 24.

Chief Carpenter—F H Eddy, to Superb, Apr 13.

Carpenter—J S Broad, to Undaunted, Apr 17.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officers—The Stone, for coastguard at Teignmouth, W Keal, at Semens Cove, Apr 2.

Admiralty, March 27, 1894—Engineer P Marrack has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, March 16.

March 28, 1894—Chief Engineer W H Grant has been advanced to the rank of Staff Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, March 25.

Staff Paymaster C Walker has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet, March 24.

April 2—Boatswain W Hayden has been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 14th April, 1894.)

Description.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	46,577	42,299	4,278	...	...	3,589
Parcels, &c.	81,033	86,737	...	5,704	1,00,213	..
Goods	6,376	9,513	..	3,164	...	24,333
Other earnings						
Total for week	1,34,006	1,38,536	...	4,590	...	...
Aggregate ..	17,95,330	17,23,039	..	...	72,291	...

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, releives wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere t 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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Malted Milk
Requires No Cooking. No Added Milk.
A PERFECT FOOD.
Instantly Prepared by Dissolving in Water.
The most easily digested and most nutritious of foods, made from the purest, fresh Cows' Milk, combined with Wheat and Barley Malt.
NO STARCH. GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.
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Established 1825.
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In Patent Air-tight Tins.
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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
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Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,
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Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.
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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of that remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."
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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."
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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and nutritional properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."
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FOR HORSES CATTLE SLOUGH ENGLAND SOLD EVERYWHERE In Bottles 1/12 2/9 & 4/6 EACH
FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STIFF ANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.
Remarks by Masters of Hounds.
From His Grace the Duke of Rutland, Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND, Master of the Belvoir Hounds.
From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B. December 27th, 1885.
SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON, Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.
From the Earl of Harrington. Jan. 9th, 1889.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain. HARRINGTON, Master of the South Wilts Hounds.
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
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Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, &c.
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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
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The sweetest, most delicate, and most natural flower essence ever distilled.

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TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.
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WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.
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An antiseptic, preservative, and aromatic dentifrice, which whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath. It contains no mineral acids, no gritty matter or injurious astringents, keeps the mouth, gums, and teeth free from the unhealthy action of germs in organic matter between the teeth. Is the most wholesome tooth powder for ladies and children, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is a perfect toilet luxury for ladies who value the appearance of their own and their children's teeth. 2s. 9d. per box.
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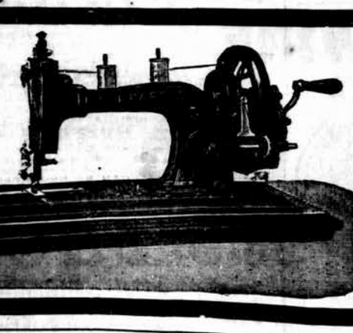

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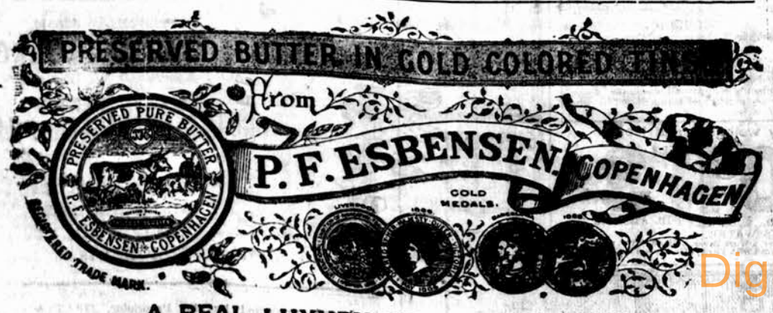

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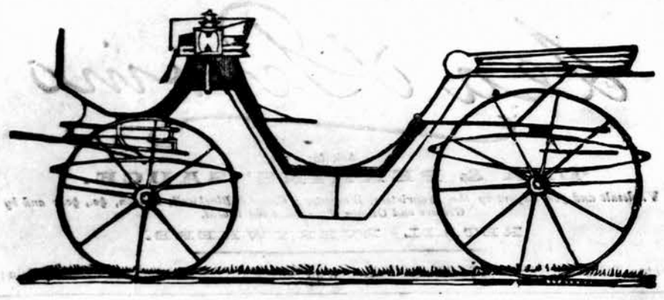

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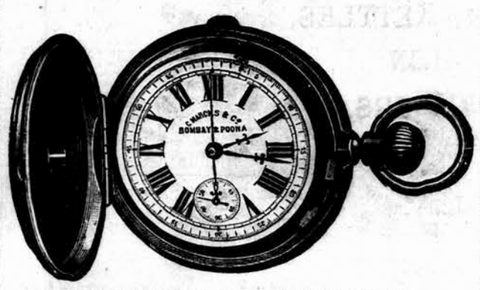

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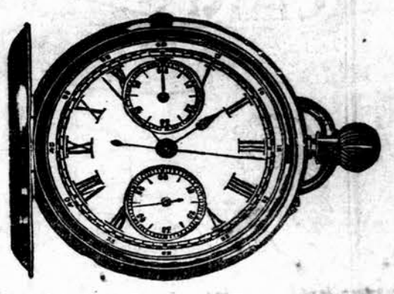

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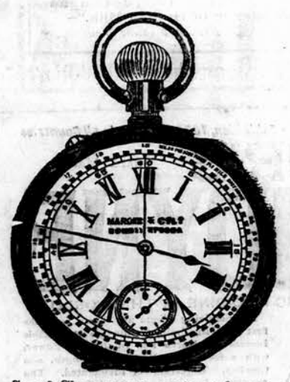

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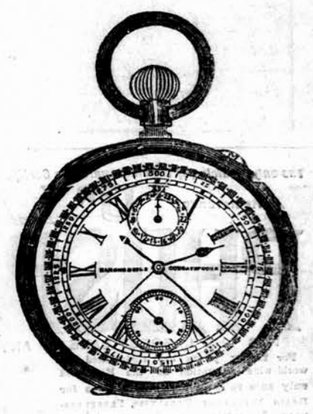

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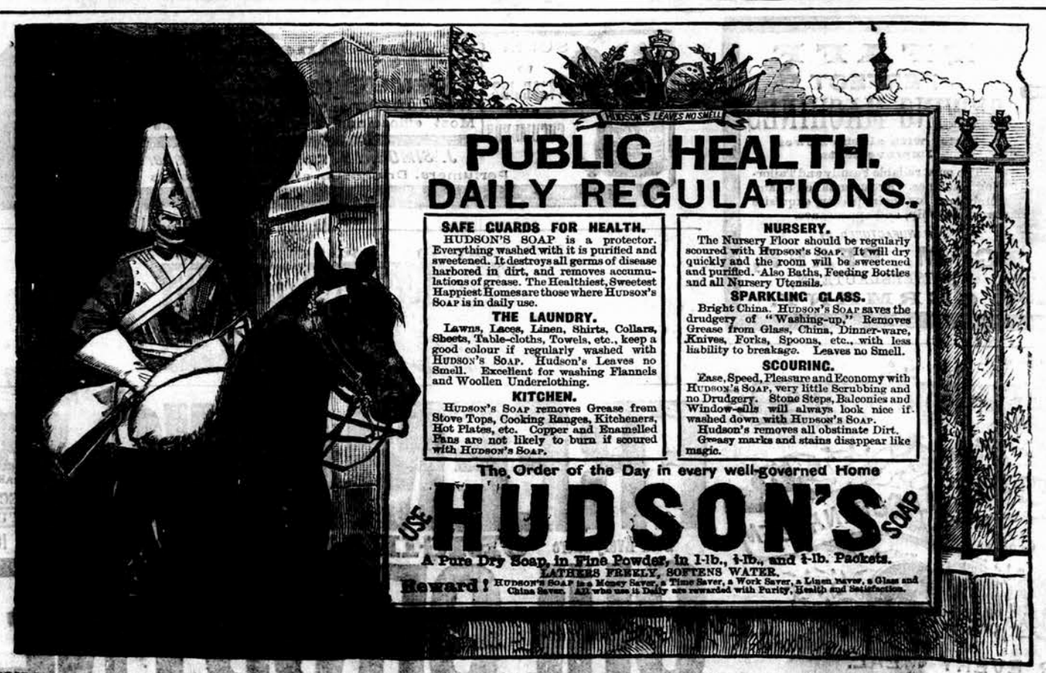
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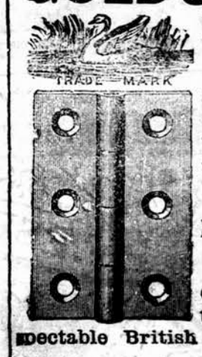

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